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ABSTRACT

The black American has played a significant part in the development of the United States and the making of its institutions, but unfortunately historians have failed to objectively record and properly deal with Negro history. This instructional guide for secondary students, written in outline form, attempts to portray Negro history as an integral part of the American past and includes a broad yet comprehensive study of the Negro from early African civilizations of 700 A.D. to the present and, moreover, provides a projected look into the future. Emphasis is upon the many contributions and achievements that Negroes made throughout the nation as developers, inventors, defenders, leaders, educators, explorers, scientists, performers in the field of theatre, art, music, and literature and especially as contributors and builders of democracy. Twenty-one chapters depict a race forced from freedom into oppression and their continual struggle for human dignity through the American Revolution, Civil War, World Wars I and II, the civil rights revolution of the 1950's, and the period of struggle during the 1960's and 1970's. Many black contributors to American culture are listed in the last chapter. A bibliography of ethnic materials is appended. (SJM)

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A GUIDE: TO THE NEGRO IN
AMERICAN HISTORY

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A GUIDE: TO THE NEGRO IN
AMERICAN HISTORY

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1972

"I have often been utterly astonished, since I came to the North to find persons who could speak of the singing, among slaves, as evidence of their contentment and happiness. It is impossible to conceive of a greater mistake. Slaves sing most when they are most unhappy. The songs of the slave represent the sorrows of his heart; and he is relieved by them only as an aching heart is relieved by its tears."

--Frederick Douglass

"We believe that all men are created equal--yet many are denied equal treatment.

We believe that all men have certain unalienable rights--yet many Americans do not enjoy those rights.

We believe that all men are entitled to the blessings of liberty--yet millions are being deprived of those blessings, not because of their own failures, but because of the color of their skin.

The reasons are deeply imbedded in history and tradition and the nature of man. We can understand without rancor or hatred how this all happened. But it cannot continue."

--President Lyndon B. Johnson

At the signing of the Civil Rights
Act of 1964

"Let not the 12 million Negroes be ashamed of the fact that they are the grandchildren of slaves. There is no dishonour in being slaves. There is dishonour in being slave-owners. But let us not think of honour or dishonour in connection with the past. Let us realize that the future is with those who would be truthful, pure and loving. For, as the old wise men have said, truth ever is, untruth never was. Love alone binds and truth and love accrue only to the truly humble."

--Mahatma Gandhi, 1929

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A GUIDE--THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

I. Slavery Today.

- A. Reflection on Negro History in the United States immediately brings to mind of the hundreds of years of slavery and all its social injustices.
- B. Yet, slavery is as old as man. All governments, today, oppose slavery; The United Nations has condemned it; all major religions deplore it; but in the year of the third landing on the moon, slavery in one form or another exists in eleven countries of our world.
- C. In some countries of the Sahara region, an adult male costs 10 camels. In others, he costs about \$180, half the value of a woman slave.
- D. The Anti-Slavery Society of London says, "chattel slavery exists in 11 countries while others have what the United Nations describes as practices similar to slavery. Such practices include serfdom, debt bondage, sham adoption, exploitation of children, and servile forms of marriage."
- E. Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, and Sengal are countries where chattel slavery is practiced in spite of the fact that slavery has been outlawed.
- F. "Serfdom," the Society says, "exists in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, and Peru. Debt Bondage is practiced in Burma and India. Exploitation of children is carried out in about 40 countries. Servile forms of marriage exists in varying degrees in all Islamic or part-Islamic countries. Trade in slaves is a clandestine operation in Africa--but African slaves still move north to the Sahara."
- G. The Anti-Slavery Society estimates the world has several hundred thousand chattel slaves and over 10 million people involved in other practices.
- H. All governments are opposed to slavery so much they deny its existence. Governments are so preoccupied with political and economic problems and are less interested in teaching reforms in their countries. The Society feels the best approach to the solution of the problem is to work through United Nation bodies rather than pointing a finger at governments and making accusations of slavery.

II. History of the American Negro.

- A. American historians have never dealt properly with the history of the American Negro. They have written patronizingly about him, or deplored his sufferings, and treating him as an appendage to American history rather than an integral part of it. From the very birth of the nation, Negroes have had a significant and integral part in building our nation.
- B. "Just as the Negro's place in American Life is now changing, so is his place in American history. The true role of the Negro in our country's past is emerging from the shadows."

III. Who is the Black American?

A. Physically.

1. Black Americans are generally dark-skinned, brown or black-eyed, and often kinky or wooly-haired.
2. Black Americans are generally a mixture of African stock. About 95% are of mixed racial ancestry.

B. Historically.

1. The black American comes from a civilization older than recorded history.
2. Black Americans has played a significant part in American history for over 300 years.

C. Intellectually.

1. The black man is no more or less advanced than other races.
2. He has no more or less intelligence or ability than other races. If he succeeds, it is due more often to hard work.

D. Culturally.

1. Culturally the black man for over 300 years has enriched American culture with his contributions to sports, entertainment, business, industry, education, government, literature, medicine, religion, science, politics, and etc.

E. Socially.

1. The black American is a member of the largest minority group in America. The American society has not completely assimilated him.

F. Geographically.

1. The black American lives in every state in the union. He is found in greater numbers in the South and in large urban areas. He represents over 11% of the population of America.

IV. Why Study Negro History?

- A. For over 300 years, the black American has made contributions to American culture, but his contributions have been ignored or neglected.
- B. American people need to know the part the black American has played in the development of America and the making of its institutions.
- C. In teaching students citizenship, we must emphasize both the negative role racism has played in our history and the contributions made by America's many minorities--such as the Negro.
- D. The study of American history would be incomplete without noting the role of the Negro and other minorities in its development.

- V. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Chattel Slavery
Serfdom
Debt Bondage
Sham Adoption

Exploitation of Children
Anti-Slavery Society of London
Serrville Forms of Marriage

CHAPTER II. THE AFRICAN PAST

I. African Heritage.

- A. The story of the American Negro is to be found in early African civilizations which they helped to build. In order to understand his complete history, we must go back many centuries. However, this outline is going to take its beginning with the formation of the first of the great powerful Sudanese empires of West Africa.

B. Revision of African History.

1. UNESCO researchers and archeologists working in the ancient city of Timbuktu have unearthed manuscripts which describe in detail the rich and powerful empires which succeeded each other from around 700 A.D. to the end of the 16th century.
2. These Negro civilizations flourished in West Africa when Medieval Europe was groping its way through the "Dark Ages."
3. These discoveries have caused historians to revise a long-held idea that Africa below the Sahara was a continent without a history. They paint a picture of the West African black empires which in economic, military, and intellectual development compared favorably with Western European society of that period.

C. The Great Sudanese Empires (Soo-dan'--"land of the blacks").

1. Ghana (gah'nuh).

- a. The earliest of the Sudanese empires was Ghana. It lasted from the 8th to around the 11th century. Ghana was situated in the great belt of fertile grasslands making up the basin of the Niger (nye'jur) River. Its center was some 500 miles to the northwest of the present-day nation bearing this name.
- b. Ghana's people lived in villages, where they farmed rice and millet. The kingdom was highly developed agriculturally and carried on a rich trans-Saharan trade with Morocco and other Arab states. Salt and other products were exchanged for gold, ivory, and slaves from Negro areas in the southern part of the continent. It was the trans-Saharan gold trade that built the power of the Sudanese empires.
- c. Yumbi was the largest city of the empire with a population of perhaps 30,000 inhabitants. Tenkamenin (ten'kuh-mee'nen) who ruled Ghana during the middle of the eleventh century had an army of 200,000 men and lived in a royal palace. "When he gives audience to his people," a Moslem historian states, "in Yumbi to listen to their complaints and to set them right, he sits in a pavilion around which stand ten pages holding shields and gold-mounted swords. On his right hand are the sons of the princes of his empire, splendidly clad and with gold plaited

in their hair. The governor of the city is seated on the ground in front of the king, and all around him are his counsellors in the same position. The gate of the chamber is guarded by dogs of an excellent breed. These dogs never leave their place of duty. They wear collars of gold and silver...."

- d. Ghana herself did not accept Islam, but Moslem connections were largely responsible for her rise to power. Islam became a reality during the decline of Ghana when Moslem warriors swooped down from the north and all those who refused to convert to Islam were put to the sword.

2. Mali (Mah'lee).

- a. In the 11th century, Ghana had fallen to a band of Moslem fanatics. The torch of Sudanese culture was passed on to the second of the great Negro empires--Mali. It became the second-largest empire in the world. Mali took in most of the territories of Ghana plus all of the state of Mali as we know it today and parts of Niger and Upper Volta. An area equal to most of Western Europe.
- b. Niani (nee-ah'nee) was the capital of Mali. Timbuktu (tim-buk'too) was the greatest city of the empire during the 13th century and was famous throughout the Moslem world for its doctors, poets, and Koran scholars. The city soon became the center of the gold-trade and grew to be very rich. Djenne was another cultural center of Mali.
- c. Mali's fame was due to two of its great rulers Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa (man'suh moo sah)(1307-1332). Musa, the best known ruler was mostly responsible for transforming the small state into a great empire. Musa is best known for his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324. "The pilgrimage spread his fame through Egypt and Arabia, which were astounded by the magnificence of his entourage. He was accompanied by 500 slaves and a baggage train of 80 camels. Each camel bore 300 pounds of gold dust for distribution along the way as charity and gifts."
- d. After the death of Mansa Musa the empire declined.

3. Songhai (Swang'hye).

- a. The third great Sudanese empire was Songhai which at its peak was more than twice as large as Mali. At the time Columbus was discovering America, the Songhai empire controlled most of West Africa.
- b. The empire was founded by Sonni Ali who ruled from his capital Goa (gah ooh) from 1464-1492. He was not a friend of culture sacked Timbuktu and chased its intellectuals into hiding.
- c. Sonni Ali's successor, Askia Muhammed I (ahs'key-uh moh-ham'id) ruled from 1493 to 1528. Under his reign culture flourished. Timbuktu became an intellectual's paradise of learning. The University of Sankore (san-kohr') became well known over the European and African world.
- d. Askia the Great made a pilgrimage to Mecca which rivaled that made by Mansa Musa 150 years before. "His caravan consisted of 500 horsemen and 1,000 foot soldiers, and he took 300,000 gold pieces from the Songhai treasury for distribution as gifts."

- e. Askia was overthrown by his sons in 1528 and the empire began to lose power. In 1590, the wealth of Songhai drew covetous attention of the Sultan of Morocco. His army marched over 1500 miles across the desert to surprise the Songhais. At the battle of Tondibi, 35 miles from the capital of Goa, the Songhais were defeated. The great Songhai Empire broke up in complete anarchy.

II. Colonialism.

- A. Gold trade by Europeans along the coast of West Africa brought about the decline of the trans-Sahara gold trade.
- B. The Trans-Saharan gold trade had made the Sudanese empires prosperous and powerful. With its decline, the day of the great native empires in Africa was over and the day of colonialism, which was to last for over 300 years was beginning.

III. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Ghana	Sudanese
Kumbi	Timbuktu
Mali	Tenkamenin
Niani	Mansa Musa
Songhai	Sonni Ali
Tondibi	Askia Muhammed I
University of Sankore	

CHAPTER III. THE NEGRO IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION PERIOD (1500-1800)

I. Negro Explorers.

- A. Pedro Alonzo Nino (1492)(pay'droh ah-lann'soh neen'yoh) was a member of Columbus' crew and the first Negro to reach the Americas. It is believed, he was one of the navigators.
- B. Vasco da Gama (1513) had 30 Negroes with his expedition when he discovered the "South Sea." A known Negro in the expedition was Nuflo de Olano.
- C. Hernando Cortez (1519) and Francisco Pizarro (1531) both had Negroes with their expeditions in the conquering of Mexico and Peru. Negroes were also included in the Narvaez Expedition that explored Florida not finding gold set out for Mexico. Few survived the trek after his ship was wrecked (1528).
- D. The best known Negro Estevanico (Esteban-"Little Stephen")(ays-tay-vah-nee'koh) was a companion of Cabeza de Vaca (1528) and served as guide along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and interior of the Southwest. In 1539, he conducted an expedition headed by Fray Marcos de Neza into New Mexico. Purpose of this expedition was to find the legendary "Seven Cities of Cibola"(see'ba lah). Estevanico was killed by Indians in New Mexico.

- E. Hernando de Soto (1539) had Negroes with him when he discovered the Mississippi River. It is believed the second settler in Alabama was black from De Soto's expedition.
- F. Blacks were among the founders of St Augustine, Florida (1565).
- G. In 1738, Brother Martin De Porres became the first Negro Catholic priest, and the work he began among orphans still continues in Peru.
- H. Jean Babtiste Point Du Sable (zshahn' ba-teest pwent' doo-sahbl') Negro fur trader opened a trading post in 1745 on Lake Michigan. On this sight developed the city of Chicago.
- I. Negroes helped to found Los Angeles, California in 1750.
- J. A Negro in the crew of Robert Gray met death at the hands of Indians while he was exploring the Columbia River in 1792.
- K. A Negro, York was an important member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806). His talents of strength served the expedition well in dealing with the Shoshones. Mystery surrounds the story of York after the expedition. He was given his freedom by Clark. He either died from cholera in Tennessee or returned west to become chief of the Crow Indians.
- L. George Bush (1790-1863) explored the land north of the Columbia River and was an early settler in the Oregon Territory. He aided destitute migrants who arrived at Bush Prairie, Washington. He has often been suggested as Washington's representative in the National Capitols Statuary Hall.
- M. It is well known that Negroes accompanied the Jesuit missionaries to Canada and were with French explorers of the Mississippi Valley.

II. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Pedro Alonzo Nino	Nuflo de Olano	Estevanico
York	George Bush	Martin de Porres
"Seven Cities of Cibola"		Jean Du Sable

CHAPTER IV. FROM AFRICA TO THE NEW WORLD

I. Slavery in Ancient Times.

- A. All ancient civilizations had slaves. Slaves could be found in the civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. In India, China, Africa, and the Americas, various forms of slavery existed. The ancient Hebrews and early Christians practiced forms of slavery.
- B. Slavery in the ancient world was not based on race. Slaves were usually people captured in battles. Generally, slaves and masters were of the same race. A large number of slaves of the Romans became servants who generally fared better than those who worked in the fields. Some were given an education and allowed to share in their masters

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culture. Slaves usually had rights such as: to own property, buy their freedom, to marry, and to live with their families.

- C. Slavery in Europe declined after the fall of the Roman Empire. Slaves were no longer important in the economic life of the times.
- D. It was not until the revival of trade with West Africa in the 1500's that slavery again became important in the economic picture of Europeans.

II. The Commercial Revolution Revives Slavery (1400-1500).

- A. Trade was stimulated after the Crusades (1095-1270) and furthered the growth of cities in Europe.
- B. Silks, spices, perfumes, and gems of the East were everywhere in great demand. However, the Arabs and Italians were the unwanted middlemen of the trade routes. European nations were eager to find sea routes to the Far East to eliminate the Arabs and Italians thus bringing goods to Europe at cheaper prices.

III. Portugal Takes the Lead in the Slave Trade.

- A. It was the great demand for goods that led Portugal to take the lead in finding a water route to the East.
- B. Through wars and a search for a water route to India, Portugal learned of the wealthy cities of the Sudan. They made contracts with the natives and set up trading posts during the 1400's.
- C. At first, African-Portuguese commerce were chiefly gold, ivory, cloth, and Negro slaves.
- D. Negro slaves in Portugal were granted the same rights which white slaves always had in Europe. They could inherit property, could marry (even Portuguese women), and could buy their freedom. Slavery under the Europeans was at first mild. Africans blended into the general Iberian population.
- E. Portuguese Justified Slavery on the Following Grounds:
 - 1. The sale of slaves would help pay for the exploration voyages.
 - 2. Slaves would provide cheap labor to develop Portuguese agriculture.
 - 3. Slavery would make possible the conversion of the heathen African to Christianity.
 - a. Note that race prejudice had nothing to do with the beginning of the modern slave trade.
 - b. It was not until slavery became big business in the New World that the "inferiority of Negroes" became an excuse for enslavement.

IV. Slavery Becomes Big Business in the New World (1492-1700).

- A. Some believe that slavery in the Iberian peninsula would have died out for lack of demand, if it were not for the discovery of the New World.

- B. The mines and plantations which Europeans developed in the New World created a great demand for slave labor. The slave trade, as a result, became an enormously profitable business.
- C. In the eyes of the Europeans, blacks of Africa changed from fellow people to merchandise.
- D. Slavery had been practiced in Africa for centuries. Africans made slaves of their enemies captured in battle. Africans were enslaved for other reasons such as punishment for crimes or failure to pay their debts.
- E. Slaves captured by other Africans were held at trading posts ("Negro House" or "Factories") along the coast. The European slave traders paid African chiefs with such goods as trinkets, rum, colorful cloth, and guns for African people. The africans did not want to become slaves, but they were forced onto the ships.

V. Portugal First Exporter of Slaves.

- A. The task of transporting slaves to the New World fell to Portugal.
- B. Spain was barred from Africa by a papal bull (Line of Demarcation 1494) which divided the land of the New World between them. The agreement prohibited Spain from establishing trading posts in Africa.
- C. The Infamous Asiento (ah-sae-en'toh).
 - 1. Spain had to grant traders from other nations the right to bring slaves to her colonies in the New World. This contract to other nations was known as the Asiento. Portugal got the contract at first. From the end of the 16th century until the beginning of the 19th century--the Asiento fell to the Dutch, French, and English in turn. The Asiento was a national symbol of commercial and political supremacy.

VI. Las Casas Advocates Slavery in Spanish Colonies.

- A. Officially, the slave trade in Spain's colonies in the New World began in 1517. Bishop Bartolome de Las Casas (bar'toh-loh-may' day-lahs-kah'sahs)(Former missionary to the Indians) proposed that each Spaniard in the Americas be permitted to import twelve Negro slaves. The purpose of this plan was:
 - 1. To spare hardship on the Indians.
 - 2. To attract more Europeans to the Spanish Colonies.
 - 3. To provide adequate supply of labor.
- B. La Casas lived to regret this recommendation.

VII. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Bartolome de Las Casas
Negroe House
Asiento
Crusades

Unwanted Middlemen
Factories
Line of Demarcation

CHAPTER V. THE COMING OF SLAVERY TO LATIN AMERICA

I. Slavery a Big Business.

A. Introduction.

1. The voyage of Columbus, for the European, opened the way for the development of a new continent. True, the new continent blocked the way to the fabulous rich East Indies, but valuable trade would soon be worth far more than the prizes of the Far East. With enough labor the New World could become a treasure chest for Europe.
2. For the African, the New World would come to mean chains of slavery. Slavery in Europe was no longer profitable and was on the decline. The development of mines and plantations created an enormous demand for cheap labor. So, the slave traders turned to the Americas where selling of human beings could become highly profitable.

II. The West Indies Becomes the Center of the Slave Market of the New World.

- A. Slavery existed in the West Indies a century before the founding of Jamestown (1607).
- B. In fact, American slaves did not come directly from Africa but were brought to the colonies from Latin America. Most came from the West Indies.
- C. Center of New World Slave Trade.
 1. The Caribbean Islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola, and Jamaica became the most important centers of the Spanish slave trade.
 2. It was here that nature provided the fertile land upon which the Spanish found new sources of wealth. Large-scale cultivation of land for sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and corn in time became the major export crops. African slaves became the cheap labor. It was, also, in these islands that the slaves were prepared for their life's work. From the islands, the slaves were shipped to the mainland.
- D. Negroes Crossed the Atlantic Like Cattle.
 1. The African Negro adapted more easily to the new life in the Americas than Indians. In Africa as in most civilized countries, the men did the heavy field work, and the Africans had known slavery before. In the Indian culture, the women did the field work. Indians never were satisfactory workers and could escape. The Negro because of his color could be easily recognized and recaptured.
 2. However, the Africans did not want to come to America and from the beginning offered resistance. They had to be forced on ships (Some ships held as many as 500-700 slaves) where the lodgings for men, women, and young boys were often no more than five feet high, and the space was divided into two layers, so that slaves lay on boards one above the other "like books on a shelf."

Being in irons, they could not move about. "The air became so foul that disease killed a great many slaves."

3. The Infamous "Middle Passage."

- a. The "Middle Passage" of the Triangular Trade Route (New England ships loaded with rum and manufactured articles were taken to Africa and exchanged for a cargo of Negro slaves. The slaves were sold in the West Indies ("Middle Passage"--40 to 60 days) for sugar and molasses which in turn was carried to Massachusetts and other New England colonies to be manufactured into rum.) that brought wealth to New England, was a nightmare for the African. Overcrowding, disease, suicides, and beating often claimed more than half the cargo.
4. Slaves desperation gave birth to resistance even in Africa. They escaped overboard, committed suicide, and sometimes rose in revolt. "In 1769, 132 slaves aboard the English ship Nancy attacked the crew while off the Niger delta; with the help of Africans from ashore, they succeeded in winning their freedom." There were many Negro revolts in the Caribbean Islands and on the mainland. The most famous being the Haitian Rebellion. Led by Toussaint L'Ouverture during the 1790's. The rebellion ended with Haiti's independence on Jan. 1, 1804. The Negro Republics first act was to abolish slavery.

III. Caribbean Slavery Brings "Black Codes."

- A. Slaves imported in great numbers soon outnumbered the whites on the islands of the Caribbean as new lands were cleared and put under cultivation.
- B. To protect themselves and prevent slave rebellions, "Black Codes" were enacted.
- C. Provisions of the "Black Codes."
 1. Slaves could not leave the plantation without a pass.
 2. Provided harsh penalties for runaway slaves.
 3. Provided harsh penalties for slaves advocating rebellion.
 4. Provided harsh penalties for slaves striking a white person.
 5. Slaves were forbidden to carry guns.
 6. Slaves were guaranteed certain protection under the codes, but they were seldom enforced.
- D. These "Black Codes" made the slave system in the Caribbean Islands the harshest in Latin America, but it did not stop conspiracies and rebellions of the slaves.

IV. Slavery Spreads to the Mainland of Latin America.

- A. The Portuguese colony of Brazil founded in 1500 was the first country of the mainland to import slaves in 1538.
- B. Hundreds of thousands of slaves were imported to the mainland Spanish

colonies of Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela soon after their discovery and exploration by the "Conquistadors."

C. It made a great deal of difference to an African as to where he landed as a slave in the New World.

D. Treatment of Slaves in Latin America.

1. West Indies.

a. Slavery in the Caribbean Islands was one of the harshest in the New World.

2. Roman Catholic Colonies of the Mainland.

a. Colonies of Spain and Portugal on the Mainland of the Americas were relative mild as were the French. However, they could be cruel and often were. They did not, however, interfere as much in the personal lives of the slaves.

c. In Brazil, for example, there was a state officer, a protector of slaves, who looked after the welfare of slaves.

d. Manumission. (The act of freeing or the state of being freed from slavery by individual masters.) was easier in Brazil and Spanish America.

e. A manumitted slave inherited the rights and priveleges of citizens.

f. Ways to Win Freedom.

(1) A slave could earn his purchase price by working on Sundays and religious holidays. A master had to accept the price and free the slave.

(2) If slave parents had 10 children, the whole family went free.

g. In Latin America, there was more respect for the Negro. Separation of members of a family through sales was forbidden. There was little or no prejudice against the free Negro. Assimilation of the Negro through marriage was acceptable in Latin America which made far less race hatred.

3. The deepest pit for treatment of slaves was the British-Protestant ^{Colonies} ~~which~~ which will be discussed in a later chapter.

V. The End of Slavery in Latin America.

A. Haiti was the first independent nation to free its slaves in 1804.

B. Most of the other slaves of Latin America were freed in the Wars of Independence (1810-1824). All Negroes enlisting in Simon Bolivar's army of liberation were freed. In Argentina, perhaps as many as a third of San Martin's host that crossed the Andes was composed of freed Negroes.

C. By 1829, slavery was abolished throughout Central America.

D. By 1855, slavery was abolished throughout Latin America except Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Brazil.

E. By 1873, slaves were freed in Puerto Rico and Cuba in 1886.

F. The last slaves were emancipated in Brazil in 1888.

VI. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Middle Passage
Haitian Rebellion
Black Codes

Manumission
Triangular Trade Route
Manumission

CHAPTER VI. THE NEGRO IN COLONIAL AMERICA 1600-1770

I. Negroes Arrive in Colonial America 1619.

- A. It was only a question of time, until the Negro would arrive in the American colonies.
- B. Mother nature, as in the Caribbean and the mainland, provided fertile land to the settlers.
- C. The American colonist had relied on Indians and white indentured servants for cheap labor. (An indentured servant was under contract to work for a period of from 5 to 7 years in return for passage to America.) Both of these sources proved unsatisfactory. The Indian because of the susceptibility to the white man's diseases, harsh treatment, refusal to work, and lack of experience and skills required for large-scale farming were unreliable. It was easy for them to escape and avoid capture. Before long, the enslavement of Indians was prohibited by law. The indentured servant often rebelled against their working conditions fled their owners and became indistinguishable with other white men on the frontier.
- D. First Negroes Arrive in Colonial America in 1619.
 - 1. In 1619, twenty Negroes arrived in Virginia aboard a Dutch vessel. Although these Negroes came against their will--they were treated as indentured servants. They could look towards freedom at the end of their term of service. Many did become free and became land owners and masters of indentured servants themselves.

II. From Indenture to Slavery.

- A. A labor shortage developed in the Colonies around 1640. White indentured servants were in short supply. Virginia's leaders were upset, and set to solving the labor shortage.
- B. Eventually they decided the only way to solve the problem was to prevent the African from becoming free at the end of their terms of service.
- C. This would be easily to enforce because Negroes could not blend into the general population.
- D. Thus, the loss of increasing number of white indentured servants led to the establishment of the legal institution of Negro slavery in Colonial America.

E. Massachusetts First to Legalize Slavery 1641.

1. In 1641, Massachusetts, became the first English colony to legally recognize slavery.
2. In 1661, the Virginia legislature passed a law which assumed that some Negroes would serve for life. Twenty-one years later, Virginia enacted a law making slavery hereditary according to the status of the mother.
3. This precedent was adopted by other colonies. Georgia was an exception. Slavery was prohibited by its charter. "From 1732 until the ban against slavery was lifted in 1750, the colonists of Georgia leased their slaves from the slaveowners of neighboring colonies."
4. Thus, dark skins had become a badge of making Negroes socially "inferior" to whites and slave status.

F. Slavery Spreads to Other Colonies.

1. Maryland, Dutch colony of New Netherland, and Massachusetts followed Virginia's pattern of changing the status of the Negro.
 - a. In 1664, Maryland prohibited intermarriage between black men and white women. Other colonies followed. In 1671, Maryland's legislature stated that conversion to Christianity did not alter slave status.
 - b. Maryland also passed a law to prevent black indentured servants from bearing fire arms of any kind.
2. By the 18th century, slavery and the slave trade had become important parts of the American economic system.
3. In the Southern Colonies(Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland) the economy more and more depended upon slave labor. The cultivation of tobacco, rice and indigo made slave labor profitable. In the Middle Colonies, (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware) large numbers of slaves were not necessary in the development of commerce and industry.
4. Although few slaves were to be found in the New England Colonies (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island) many New England fortunes were built on the infamous "Triangular Trade" slave route. Most slaves that came to New England became house servants, grooms, and footman.

III. The Harsh Treatment of the American Slave.

- A. "Slavery in the United States has been called the most awful the world has ever known." The slave had no protection from society. He was not looked upon as a human being.
- B. The Negro was seen as money making objects, so little attention was paid to the slave's human or cultural rights. He had no rights in the English-Protestant colonies.
- C. The Negro slave in Latin America was often treated more harshly in a physical way; yet, he kept his basic religious and human rights. In the American Colonies, the Negro slave was considered property. They

could be sold for profit, given in payment of debt, exchanged as movable goods or "chattel," and even given away as gifts.

D. Iberian Legal System.

1. In the Roman Catholic colonies, the slave was protected to a certain extent by the Iberian Legal System. "Spanish and Portuguese law was based on Roman Law, which traditionally guaranteed slaves certain rights. English Anglo-Saxon law, however, had no references to slavery and thus no protection."

- E. In spite of the legalization of slavery and strict "slave codes" to control the slaves, it did not stop conspiracies and revolts on part of the Negroes.

IV. Colonial Slave Revolts.

- A. The first serious rebellion occurred in Gloucester, Virginia (1663) just after the passage of the hereditary slave law.
- B. In 1687, a most serious uprising occurred in Northern Neck, Virginia. In 1720, another serious revolt erupted in Charleston, South Carolina. A number of slaves were burned alive and others banished from the colony.
- C. In 1739, three uprisings took place in South Carolina. The most noted one was the so-called Cato Conspiracy. This uprising had its beginning at Stono where a band of slaves got hold of some guns and rose up against their white masters. They were attempting to escape to Florida. Before the incident was over, some 44 Negroes and 30 whites were killed.
- D. New York City experienced a serious revolt in 1741. New York's Negroes were shunted into a few clearly defined sections of the city where they eked out a miserable existence. The resulting tensions fed the fire of revolt which took 31 Negro lives as whites reacted hysterically to rumors that the Negroes were trying to burn down the city and murder the entire population.
- E. "Between the time of the legalization of slavery and the Civil War more than 250 revolts and attempted revolts were recorded."

V. Early Anti-Slavery Movements.

- A. Protests against slavery began in the late 17th century and continued throughout the Colonial Period.
- B. Early Anti-Slavery Movements.
 1. The first formal protest against slavery came from the Quakers of Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1688, after the doctrine of the "rights of man" became popular in the 1760's.
 2. George Keith a Quaker issued the first printed protest in 1693.
 3. Judge Samuel Sewall published "The Selling of Joseph" a printed protest against slavery in Massachusetts in 1700.
 4. John Woolman, Quaker from New Jersey, lectured and published many articles opposing slavery throughout the colonies.

5. In 1772, Lord Mansfield handed down a decision in the Sommerset Case against the existence of slavery on English soil.
6. Other well-known crusaders opposed to human bondage during the Colonial Period were Dr. Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, James Otis, and Thomas Paine.

C. Results of Early Crusaders Against Slavery.

1. The results of the early crusaders against slavery came to naught at the time. They led the way in the abolition movement. However, the movement in time will lead to the abolition of slavery in New England.

VI. Achievements of the Early Negroes.

A. Slavery and race prejudice tried to stifle the ambition and talents of slaves. Few Negroes received recognition for their contributions to American culture. A few who did break through culture barrier and other accomplishments during this period were:

1. The first public school for Negroes and Indians was established in Virginia in 1620.
2. In 1624, William Tucker, son of Antony and Isabella, was believed to be the first black child born and baptized in the English colonies. The parents named him William Tucker after a local planter.
3. The first school for blacks in New York City began in 1704.
4. The first black American writer Jupiter Hammon published "An Evening Thought: Salvation by Christ, with Penetential Crisis" in 1761. His last known works was published in 1787--"An Address to the Negroes of the State of New York." The book discussed the evils of slavery and expressed the hopes for manumission of young slaves.
5. Phylliss Wheatley, a Negro child prodigy, acquired an international reputation as a poetess at the age of 20 and died after her 30th birthday published her first poem in 1770--"On the Death of Reverend George Whitefield."
6. In 1770, Anthony Benezet opened a school for blacks in Philadelphia.

VII. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Anthony Benezet	Phylliss Wheatley	Jupiter Hammon
William Tucker	John Woolman	George Keith
Sommerset Case	Cato Conspiracy	Indentured Servants
Iberian Legal System	Judge Samuel Sewell	

CHAPTER VII. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION 1770-1800

I. The Untold Story of the Blacks Before, During and After the Revolution 1770.

A. The untold story of this era is the part black patriots played in the agitation that forced an open break with England.

1. It was white boys and black patriots that began to build bonfires in

King Street, Boston and the blowing of horns and whistles that brought out mobs in opposition to the Stamp Act. Huge crowds gathered screaming for---"Liberty and Property."

2. When British troops were sent to awe the people of Boston, it was black and whites that drove them out.
3. In many incidents that precipitated war, Negroes had a part.
4. Perhaps the most important event prior to the American Revolutionary War was the "Boston Massacre 1770," and the events surrounding the incident.
 - a. Daniel Webster wrote, "From that moment, we may date the severance of the British Empire." John Adams said, "Not the Battle of Lexington or Bunker Hill, not the surrender of Burgoyne or Cornwallis was more important events in American history than the battle of King Street on the 5th of March, 1770."
 - b. The Boston Massacre is significant to all Americans, but it has a unique appeal to those who are black--for one of its central figures was a runaway slave, mulatto Crispus Attucks.
 - c. Attucks was a central figure in taunting the British soldiers. A witness stated it was Attucks who struck a British soldier which led the British troops to open fire.
 - d. The first shot hit and killed Crispus Attucks. Four white men, also, were victims of that day. Samuel Gray, James Caldwell were killed on the spot. Samuel Maverik and Patrick Carr later died of wounds.
 - e. In 1888, the Crispus Attucks Monument, Boston Common was dedicated in honor of the victims of the Boston Massacre.

II. The Negro in the American Revolutionary War 1775-1783.

- A. If there was no evidence but raw statistics, it would be apparent that Negroes played an important part in the Revolution. Population of the Colonies in 1775 was 2,250,000. Some 20% or 500,000 were Negroes.
- B. It has been estimated that over 5,000 Negroes fought for the Rebellious Colonies.
 1. Many more although not enrolled as soldiers or sailors, contributed their sweat, brawn, and blood to the cause. A few were spies, couriers, guides, teamsters, and field hands to raise food during the struggle.
 2. American Negroes, also, contributed directly and indirectly, voluntarily or unvoluntarily to the British cause. Thousands joined the British military force to gain their freedom.
- C. Negroes had served in the Colonial Militia and aboard ships before 1775. General Edward Braddock's ill-fated expedition of 1755 included Negroes. One, Samuel Jenkins, a slave drove a supply wagon and survived the massacre. He became a free man in Ohio in 1810 and died in 1849 at the age of 115.

D. Negroes Barred During Early Part of the War.

1. In 1775, the Continental Congress barred the use of Negroes from the Army. This was hard to justify, since as mentioned before, Negroes had fought in all colonial wars.
2. The Royal Governor of Virginia Lord Dunmore, offered freedom to slaves joining the British army (1775). Thousands of slaves accepted this offer and crossed over into British lines. They served as military laborers and occasionally as infantry men.
3. Finally, George Washington and the Continental Congress were forced to reverse the policy on the enlistment of Negroes. By 1779, Congress and most of the state militias promised freedom to to all slaves when their term of service was over. Only Georgia and South Carolina forever in fear of slave uprisings, stuck to their ban on black troops.

E. Negroes Fight on Land and Sea.

1. Battles of Lexington and Concord 1775.
 - a. Some of the Negroes who saw action during the Battles of Lexington and Concord were Lemuel Haynes, Samuel Craft, Peter Salem, Pomp Blackman, Job Potomea, and Isiah Barjonah. Prince Eastabrook was killed in the opening skirmish at Lexington.
2. The Battle of Bunker Hill 1775.
 - a. Peter Salem, Salem Poor, Caesar Brown, Titus Coburn and Alexander Ames were at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Peter Salem who was at Lexington and Concord distinguished himself at Breed's Hill. It is said that the mortal wound of British Major John Pitcairn, sustained as he led the final successful charge on the redoubt was inflicted by Salem. Peter Salem's gun is displayed at the Bunker Hill Monument.
3. When General Washington crossed the Delaware River Christmas night (1776) and delivered a crushing defeat on the Hessians, Prince Whipple, and Oliver Cromwell were there.
4. South Carolina and Rhode Island Oppose Paragraph in the Declaration of Independence (1776).
 - a. One paragraph written by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence was dropped when it was adopted July 4, 1776. South Carolina and Rhode Island opposed the paragraph because they felt such a statement would work against their interests after the war was over. Following is the paragraph written by Jefferson in his first draft and deleted in the final version. Referring to the King of England George III, Jefferson wrote:

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither....."
 - b. This was the most important change Congress made in Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence.
 - c. The final version retained the famous words: "We hold these

truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

- d. Historians still differ today on whether that sentence (a.) above) applied to Negroes. Did Jefferson intend it to include Negroes?
5. Many Negroes distinguished themselves on the sea. One Caesar Terront piloted the Virginia vessel, the "Patriot" and was cited for gallant service. Captain Mark Starlin, the only Negro naval in Virginia's history, made daring raids on British vessels in Hampton Roads.
6. Jack Sisson steered one of Major William Barton's boats in the midnight raid of July 9-10, 1777, that captured the insolent British commander General Richard Prescott of Newport, Rhode Island.
7. Negroes fought with Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox."
8. Quamino Dolly, an old slave, showed the British the "private way" by which they could surprise the defenders of Savannah and capture the town in 1778.
9. A Rhode Island, Negro Regiment distinguished itself at the Battle of Rhode Island in August, 1778, and at Points Bridge, Newark, 1781.
10. A slave named Pompey was largely responsible for Anthony Wayne's capture of Fort Stony Point, New York 1779.
11. Negroes from Haiti who called themselves the Fontages Legion helped to prevent a route at the siege of Savannah.
12. James Armistead, a Negro spy helped trap Cornwallis at Yorktown.
13. In short, Negroes took part in almost every military action from Lexington to Yorktown. However, few history books record their contributions.
- F. The American Revolution left the American Negro about where he had been before it started. The Treaty of Paris 1783, ending the war, promised return of slaves to their owners. Plantation life in the South remained about the same. It did serve the Negro as an inspiration and a signpost to freedom and equality.

III. Movement to Free Slaves Gains Strength During American Revolutionary War.

- A. During the war, and immediately following it, a movement to free the slaves gained strength except in the South.
- B. This movement was the result of the following factors:
 1. The struggle for liberty from England resulted in a feeling that slaves should be free in the Colonies.
 2. What was to be the role slavery should play in the new Nation?
 3. The contribution made by Negro soldiers and sailors during the war.
 4. The growing belief that slave labor was unprofitable.

C. The above factors helped the movement to free the slaves in the North, and it began in Vermont

D. Vermont Takes Lead in Freeing Slaves.

1. Before 1776, black slaves in America could obtain legal freedom only as a gift from white owners, or by buying themselves.
2. Vermont's legislature was the first to forbid slavery through its Constitution in 1777.
3. In 1780, Pennsylvania made provisions for the gradual abolition of slavery and the slave trade.
4. In 1783, the courts of Massachusetts asserted that the new state Constitution of 1780 abolished slavery in the state.
5. In 1784, Rhode Island and Connecticut by legislative acts abolished slavery, and New Hampshire followed suit in a new constitution.
6. New York adopted a manumission act in 1785 and passed an emancipation act in 1799.
7. New Jersey, also, adopted manumission acts in 1785--but slavery will not be complete until a legislative act was passed in 1804.
8. All southern states except Georgia passed laws restricting or prohibiting the importation of slaves after the Revolution.

IV. Slavery and the Articles of Confederation 1781-1789.

- A. After the Revolution, the thirteen colonies organized a government under the Articles of Confederation.
- B. Despite its many weaknesses, the Confederation had many achievements. One of the most important achievements was the passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
1. The Ordinance set the precedent for the admission of new states from the Old Northwest Territory.
 2. It also declared that neither slavery or involuntary servitude should exist there.
 3. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin were carved out of the territory and entered the Union without slavery.
 4. Under the Constitution, the first Congress supported and accepted the Northwest Ordinance as law and remained in force.
 - a. This was important because it left no doubt the founding fathers believed Congress had the power to prohibit slavery in the colonies.
 - b. This question will plague Congress in the years before the Civil War.

V. Slavery and the Constitutional Convention 1787.

- A. The question of slavery did not concern the delegates to the Constitutional Convention meeting in Philadelphia in 1787.

- B. There was more concern for property rights than human rights. Slaves were property, and as such slaveowners property rights were indirectly strengthened. The rights of slaves ignored.
- C. Nevertheless, slavery was debated in the constitutional hall. George Mason of Virginia suggested to the convention the scheme for dual Federal and State sovereignty which is basic to the American system. But when he tried to abolish the "nefarious" slave trade and to include a declaration of personal rights in the Constitution, he was voted down. He refused to sign the document--"I would rather chop off my right hand," he said. But he won a great victory later when his Bill of Rights idea was written in as the first 10 amendments.
- D. The word slavery does not appear in the original text of the Constitution. However, three sections dealt with the practice of slavery.
 - 1. The Three-Fifths Compromise.
 - a. The Three-Fifths Compromise was one of the main compromises of the Constitution.
 - b. When it was agreed that the lower house should be based on population, another conflict arose in the Constitutional Convention.
 - c. The Southern states naturally wanted all slaves to be counted in determining population. They, also, did not want the slaves counted when direct taxes were to be levied on the basis of population. The North objected to these proposals.
 - d. The argument was fierce. Finally, the delegates agreed that all "free persons" would be counted and so would "Three-fifths of all other persons." (Of course, this strange compromise disappeared from the Constitution at the end of the Civil War.)
 - 2. The Importation of Slaves.
 - a. Another section of the Constitution dealt with the importation of slaves.
 - b. Much of the agitation that led the calling of the Constitutional Convention came from those who were interested in a stricter and more regularized control of commerce.
 - c. The Southern delegates were afraid that if the new National Government controlled commerce, the Northerners might shut off the profitable cotton trade with England and would curtail the number of slaves imported.
 - d. So, another compromise was made. Congress was given the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and trade with the Indians. To satisfy the South, it was forbidden to tax exports, favoring one port over another, or to interfere with slave trade except by a small head tax, (Not more than \$10 on each slave brought into the country.) until at least 1808.
 - e. The Compromise did not say the slave trade would be prohibited after 1808. Congress would have to enact a law to end the trade after that time.

3. The Provision Concerning Fugitive Slaves.

- a. The third provision in the Constitution affecting slavery dealt with runaway slaves.
 - b. Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution reads: "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up in claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."
 - (1) This was the basis for Fugitive Slave Laws. This provision became ineffective with the adoption of Amendment XIII.
 - c. The above section (b), like others, did not use the word slave, but its meaning was clear; it pertained to runaway slaves.
 - d. The provision (b) was destined to cause friction between the free and slaveholding states in the years to follow.
- E. These Three Compromises on slavery were necessary to persuade the delegates to the Convention to sign the Constitution. However, a number of historians, have held that these Compromises strengthened the slave system and would later threaten to destroy the new nation.

VI. Negro Cultural Break-Throughs During Revolution 1700-1800.

- A. Phyllis Wheatley continued to write and contributed the following during this period: "Poems on Various Subjects Religious and Moral," "Liberty and Peace," and "His Excellency George Washington." Her contemporary was Lucy Terry whose poetry appeared as early as 1746.
- B. The father of modern prize fighting Bill Richmond was born in New York City in 1773.
- C. George Leile organized the first Negro Baptist Church in Savannah, Georgia in 1773. In 1784, Ed Griffen hero of the American Revolution was given his freedom in North Carolina.
- D. In 1787, Richard Allen, born a slave, became a persuasive preacher. He drew many blacks to a white Philadelphia church. (Negroes had to sit to the rear in the balcony.) In protest one Sunday, Allen and his followers walked out and founded Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. Absolom Jones, one who walked out with Allen, preferred the Anglican style of worship founded the Anglican P. E. Church.
- E. The Rev. Lemuel Haynes, a distinguished free Negro, fought in the Revolution as a minuteman became the first Negro minister of an all-white church in New England.
- F. John Derham became the first black physician in America and established a reputation as an expert on medicine.
- G. Gustavus Vassa purchased his freedom in Philadelphia settled in England where he became active in the British anti-slavery movement. He published a stirring autobiography.

H. In 1781, Benjamin Banneker, a black Benjamin Franklin, wrote scientific treatises, published almanacs, and was considered a political philosopher of note. He was appointed by President Jefferson as consultant on design for Washington, D. C. He helped choose the sites for the capitol, the white house, and other public buildings.

I. In 1793, Dr. Benjamin Rush won praise for his efforts in fighting a cholera epidemic in Philadelphia.

VI. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Boston Massacre	Crispus Attucks	Samuel Jenkins
Prince Eastabrook	Peter Salem	Pomp Blackman
Prince Whipple	Oliver Cromwell	Mark Starlin
Quanmino Dolly	Fontages Legion	James Armistead
Ed Griffen	Richard Allen	John Derham
Benjamin Banneker	Benjamin Rush	Gustavus Vassa
Absolom Jones	Bill Richmond	Pompey
Jack Sisson	Salem Poor	Caesar Terront

CHAPTER VIII. THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SLAVERY 1800-1861

I. The New Nation.

A. The United States in 1789.

1. The new nation of 1789 had a population of 3,800,000 scattered along the Atlantic seaboard. Included in this number were approximately 600,000 Negro slaves. The mass majority of the slaves lived in the Southern states.

B. The Southern Depression of 1783.

1. The Southern states suffered a depression in 1783 which resulted in the decline in the prices of tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton.
2. The depression led to the belief that slavery was headed for extinction. It was said that slavery was a dying institution.

II. The Cotton Gin Esculutes Slavery 1793.

A. The Industrial Revolution 1764.

1. The Industrial Revolution that began in England during the second half of the 1700's had a far-reaching effect on slavery in America.
2. In the textile industry, a number of inventions increased the demand for cotton. The inventions were: the "Spinning Jenny" 1864, the "Water Frame" 1769, and the "Power Loom" 1785.

B. The American planter could not meet the demands for cotton as a result of the new inventions because the labor required to separate the fiber from the seed was so great as to be uneconomical.

C. The labor problem was solved by the invention of the "Cotton Gin" by Eli Whitney in 1793.

D. The Results of the Invention of the Cotton Gin.

1. Production of Cotton.

- a. Production of cotton was spurred up. The chief crop before 1776 was tobacco. Cotton will now become the number one crop. So important will it become that the South will become known as the "Cotton Kingdom."

2. Increase in Slavery.

- a. There became a need for more slaves in cotton production. The importation of slaves was prohibited after 1808. To increase the number of slaves, "slave breeding" and the smuggling of Negroes into the country became profitable occupations. Kidnapping of free Negroes added to the traffic of slavery.

- (1) Solomon Northup, a citizen of New York City, was kidnapped in Washington, D. C. in 1841. He was enslaved for 12 years. He wrote an account of his experience which he pointedly entitled "Narrative of Solomon Northup."
- (2) The need for more slaves brought up the questions: "Was slavery dying before the Cotton Gin?" "Was slavery a dying institution as often stated in 1783?"
- (3) Research seems to bear out the fact that slavery was not a dying institution in 1783. The South viewed the slaves as a distinct and valuable asset. One writer said, "Negroes are our wealth, our only natural resource." Slaves were still being imported in great numbers during the period of 1783-1808. This does not indicate the institution was dying or that slavery was not profitable. The invention of the "Cotton Gin" stimulated the cotton industry, which resulted in a greater demand for slaves to be used in cultivation of new lands.

III. The War of 1812 and the Negro.

- A. In 1812, the United States found itself at war again. Underneath the actual causes of the war, there was the desire of many for the annexation of territory. The desire to expand included the desire to expand the cultivation of cotton and with it slavery.
- B. The war provided another opportunity for the Negro to demonstrate his loyalty and devotion to the country of his enslavement.
- C. The number who served in the war was small--since certain sections were not enthusiastic about it. There seemed no prohibition on recruitment of Negroes to serve in the armed forces.
- D. Negroes Play Significant Part in War of 1812.
1. It has been estimated that one-sixth of the American Navy was Negro. Others fought on privateers. Seamen who distinguished themselves were John Johnson and John Davis.
2. The Chesapeake Affair 1807.
- a. The English warship, Leopard, fired on and halted the American frigate Chesapeake then seized a number of the American crew maintaining they were deserters from the British Navy. Three

of those seamen seized were Negroes.

3. Captain Oliver Perry praised the gallantry of the Negroes after his famous victory on Lake Erie (1813).
4. The Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia called on James Forten, Bishop Allen, and Absolom Jones to recruit Negroes to help build defenses for the city. More than 2,500 answered the call.
5. New York in 1814 raised two colored regiments of some 2,000 men for the war.
6. It was in action at the Battle of New Orleans (1815) that Negro soldiers performed their most effective service. Two battalions of free Negroes fought gallantly in the battle in which the defenders were greatly outnumbered. Incidentally, the British invaders included 1,000 West Indian Negroes.
 - a. After the Battle of New Orleans, in a letter to Governor Clairborne of Louisiana, General Andrew Jackson gave this advice in regards to Negroes:

"They must be either for us, or against us. Distrust them and you make them your enemies; place confidence in them, and you engage them by every dear and honorable tie to the interest of the country, (which) extends to them equal rights and privileges with white men." The Negro troops had, he said "manifested great bravery." His Headquarters issued a general order stating that, "the two corps of colored volunteers had not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance."

E. The Treaty of Ghent 1814.

1. The Treaty of Ghent (1814) ending the War of 1812 provided for the mutual restoration of properties and this was taken to include personal property--which included slaves.
2. Many slaves escaped to the British lines hoping to achieve freedom which had been announced. They were betrayed and sold into slavery in the West Indies.

IV. Negro Opposition to Slavery 1800's.

- A. Following the War of 1812, the country went back to solving its own internal problems. From 1820 on, sectionalism became more violent as a public policy and public discussions raged over such topics as the status of slavery in the territories, admission of new western states, and the capture of runaway slaves. Throughout this tumultuous period the Negro was not silent.

B. Negro Revolts.

1. The Gabriel Prosser Revolt 1800.

- a. Gabriel Prosser, a coachman, organized a daring revolt. It has been estimated that over 1,100 slaves were organized for a massive attempt on winning their independence. Armed with guns, knives, and work tools, he planned to attack Richmond. He was hopeful that success in this venture would cause more than

300,000 other slaves in Virginia to rise up and take over the state.

- b. Facts beyond his control destroyed his plan. Heavy rain resulted in postponement of the planned revolt.
- c. The plan was revealed by two slaves who did not want their master killed. Martial law was declared. Troops were called out, Prosser was captured, and, along with thirty-five fellow conspirators were executed.
- d. New slave codes resulted which prohibited Negro meetings, manumission, and education in the slave states.

2. Vesey Conspiracy 1822.

- a. A far more ambitious plan of revolt in Charleston, South Carolina, followed the Prosser uprising. In 1822, Denmark Vesey (vee'see) a free Negro, (Purchased his own freedom for \$600 in 1800.) a carpenter by day, a student of the French Revolution by night carefully planned the rebellion.
- b. Vesey spent a number of years planning the revolt. It has been estimated over 9,000 slaves were to be involved storing arms, and working out disguises.
- c. Like Prosser, an informer revealed the plot. The authorities took action and arrested over a hundred Negroes. Vesey and forty-six leaders were executed.
- d. This conspiracy aroused new fears among the slaveholders and led them to take extra measures to prevent future slave rebellions.
- e. Four whitemen were imprisoned for aiding Vesey.

3. The Nat Turner Rebellion 1831.

- a. No revolt equaled that of the Nat Turner Rebellion in its consequences for white and black Southerners. This massive rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia, was led by Nat Turner. Turner and his followers killed some sixty whites. The lives of over 100 Negroes were taken before the uprising was subdued. Turner escaped. Three months later was captured, brought to trial, and executed.
- b. The South was never the same. State legislatures proceeded to pass harsh new slave codes and tighten the system of control over slaves and free Negroes.

4. The Amistad Mutiny 1839.

- a. In 1839, Cinque, son of an African ruler, led fifty fellow slaves in revolt killing Captain Ferrer and others on board a slave ship named Amistad. All were arrested for murder when the ship arrived in Connecticut. After a long court battle Cinque and his men were acquitted. Cinque was defended by John Quincy Adams.
- b. Cinque returned to Africa--only to become a slave-trader himself.

5. Creole Revolt 1841.

- a. In 1841, a slave named Madison Washington led a revolt aboard

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the ship Creole. This revolt was successful.

6. Slaves Attitude.

- a. Southerners always claimed the slaves were contented. Clearly, slavery as a system could not produce contentment.
- b. Personal recognition, self-respect was hard for the males to maintain. The mother became the head of the household. The man was seen merely as his wife's assistant.
- c. Slaves always found ways to show their resentment. Protests might take form of careless work, theft, or deliberate destruction. Often they would set fire to the masters property.
- d. Thousands of slaves ran away each year in showing of resentment to slavery. Others, driven to desperation, killed the overseer, master, or committed suicide. The armed rebellion was the one way the slaves struck horror into the hearts of the slaveowners.
- e. Yet, Southerners always shied away from the admittance that slaves were not content.

V. The Abolition Movement Gains Momentum 1830-1861.

A. Abolition Pre-1830.

1. The abolition movement gained many new advocates in the years following the War of 1812, especially in the North. The movement had lost ground after the adoption of the Constitution.
2. After 1815, increased numbers of Americans recognizing the evils of slavery became vitally interested and active in the abolition movement.
3. Paul Cuffe, A Negro, had amassed a fortune from real estate in New England and the operation of a merchant fleet, built a meeting house for his less affluent Quaker bretheren, constructed a school for all children in his community. His greatest effort came in 1815 when he promoted black emigration to Africa. He thought they would have a "manhood future that was lacking in the U.S."
4. The American Colonization Society was founded in 1816. Its president was Justice Bushrod Washington and others were prominent slave-owners.
 - a. The Society raised funds to transport free Negroes to Africa. In 1821, with the help of Congress, the Society purchased land for the colony. The colony was named Liberia (meaning free) with its capital Monrovia. The capital was named after President James Monroe.
 - b. From the start free Negroes were hostile towards the American Colonization Society or any other organization to return Negroes to Africa. They called it an insult to their citizenship and suspected the purpose was to strengthen slavery by eliminating the menace of free Negroes. Others condemned the colonization as a violation of the American ideals of freedom and democracy.
 - c. It has been estimated that approximately 12,000 Negroes eventually settled in Liberia. Liberia became an independent Negro republic in 1847.

B. Abolition Movement 1827-1861.

1. One of the most significant areas of Negro development was the growth of the anti-slavery movement from 1830 to 1861.
2. The following are a few of the developments during the period:
 - a. The first Negro newspaper "Freedom Journal" was launched by Samuel E. Cornish and John Russwurm, a graduate of Bowdin College, in New York City (1827). The paper fought for freedom and dignity of the Negro race.
 - b. David Walker's essay "Appeal" (1829) urged the slaves and free Negroes to rise up in rebellion against the slaveowner.
 - c. The American Society of Free Persons of Color was one of the first organizations to campaign against slavery. This group developed from the National Negro Convention of 1830.
 - d. By 1830, some 50 anti-slavery societies were organized by Negroes.
 - e. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison, the most famous white abolitionist, joined the attack on slavery through his newspaper "The Liberator."
 - f. A Negro Convention held in Rochester, New York (1835), considered a general theme of freedom and Negro rights. Some of the outstanding Negroes in attendance were: William H. Daly, Martin R. Delaney, and Fredrick Douglas.
 - g. National and regional anti-slavery organizations were organized which included whites as well as blacks. Such was the American Anti-Slavery Society and the American Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
 - h. In 1837, Elijah Lovejoy was killed by an angry northern mob for publishing anti-slavery material.
 - i. Henry Highland Garnett, minister and editor, was called the "Thomas Paine" of the abolitionist movement. He carried the message of freedom to every state, to Britain, and the continent. He was appointed Counsel-General to Liberia in 1881.
 - j. For all Negroes, Fredrick Douglass was their leader and principal spokesman during the critical years before, during and after the Civil War. As an escaped slave, Douglas fled to England and there began a career as an effective orator. He returned in 1847, purchased his freedom, and launched his own newspaper, "The North Star," in Rochester, New York. Douglas broke with leading white abolitionists when he began to ask for something more than freedom--he demanded black equality as well. His autobiography "My Bondage and My Freedom" was widely read.
 - k. Females such as white Lucretia Mott joined the abolitionists. She used her house to shelter runaways.
 - l. Some white planters, such as, James G. Birney set free their slaves and went north to work with abolitionists. In the west another white, Theodore Dwight Weld spoke against slavery very eloquently.
 - m. The court decision that brought segregation into the schools had its beginnings in 1852. This was considered a blow to

the progress made against slavery during this period. A Negro, Robert Norris, a Boston attorney, brought suit against segregation in the public schools of Boston (1852). The decision in the case, Roberts v. the City of Boston, was cited as a precedent for the infamous Plessy v. Ferguson case that established the "separate but equal" standard which prevailed as a basis for decisions relative to segregation in the schools for years to come.

- m. Probably one of the most stirring undertakings to aid slaves to escape their bondage was the "Underground Railroad" (1852). It was staffed by over 3,200 volunteer agents. Levi Coffin, a Quaker merchant was the unofficial superintendent. It is estimated that it aided over 3,000 slaves to get to Canada.
 - (1) Probably the most noted agent was a Negro woman, Harriet Tubman (The "Moses" of her people). Born a slave, she was one of the most active agents in aiding over 300 slaves to escape. She, also, worked as an intelligence agent for the Union Armies during the Civil War. It has been said the South offered as high as \$40,000 for her capture.
 - (2) One stop, at Reverend John Rankin's house at Ripley, Ohio--Elizabeth Harris young slave mother--stumbled into the kitchen. She had crossed the thawing river ice on foot with her child strapped to her back. Using a board, she had crawled from one ice floe to another. Rankin told her story to Harriet Beecher Stowe, and it became a great dramatic scene in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
 - (3) One white agent, Virginia born John Fairfield traveled through the deep South posing as a buyer and seller of Negroes. His greatest coup was in leading 28 slaves to safety by organizing them in a funeral procession.
 - (4) William Still writing on the "Underground Railroad" quotes Wilbur H. Siebert as stating: the "Underground Railroad," was "one of the greatest forces which brought on the Civil War, and thus destroyed slavery."
- o. Another famous Negro abolitionist, and friend of Harriet Tubman, was Sojourner Truth. Born a slave, she became free in 1827. She was unable to read or write but had a brilliant mind. Truth became the first black woman to speak for the abolition movement. From 1840's until her death in 1883, she worked to improve life for her people.
- p. One of the most effective pieces of propaganda ever written-- "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written in 1852 by Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law that inspired the writing. The book became a best seller and recruited thousands to the abolitionist cause. It is said President Lincoln upon his first meeting with Mrs. Stowe said, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this great (Civil) war."
- q. "The Impending Crisis of the South" written by Hinton Rowan Helper (Poor white of North Carolina.) in 1857--wrote "Slavery

kills every thing it touches." He, also, aimed to prove by ~~figures that industry was being ruined in the South by the~~ figures that industry was being ruined in the South by the slaveholders, who formed less than 10% of the white population. He appealed to the mass of non-slaveholders to join with the Republicans in getting rid of the evil.

- r. The foremost American writers of this period supported the abolition movement and wrote and published great quantities of literature in opposition to slavery. This group of famous writers included Walt Whitman, William Cullen Bryant, Henry David Thoreau, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, and John Greenleaf Whittier.

VJ. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Eli Whitney	Industrial Revolution	Cotton Gin
Slave Breeding	Solomon Northup	John Davis
John Johnson	Chesapeake Affair	Richard Allen
Absalom Jones	Gabriel Prosser	Denmark Vesey
Nat Turner	Cinque	Amistad
Madison Washington	Paul Cuffe	Liberia
Monrovia	Freedom Journal	John Russwurm
William L. Garrison	The Liberator	Fredrick Douglas
The North Star	Lucretia Mott	James G. Birney
Robert Norris	Underground Railroad	Levi Coffin
Harriet Tubman	Elizabeth Harris	George Mason
Sojourner Truth	Hinton R. Helper	John Derham
Harriet B. Stowe	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Phylliss Wheatley
Roberts v. City of Boston	Northwest Ordinance	Theodore D. Weld
Plessy v. Ferguson	Three-Fifths Compromise	Henry H. Garnett
American Colonization Society		

CHAPTER IX. THE ANTE BELLUM PLANTATION--THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION"

I. The Southern Plantation.

- To understand this "Peculiar Institution," you must understand the the agricultural South.
- The soil was conducive to staple crops--tobacco, cotton, rice, and sugar. These products were in great demand throughout the world.
- An individual could only grow rich, if he produced the products on a large scale. Large scale production demanded many workers to till the fields.
- The question always was--"Where could workers be found?" What person would work for wages--when only a few miles west the land was free.
- As we know, indentured servants and Indians were the main source of labor. We, also, know that it was a costly and unsatisfactory system.
- The best solution for the planter was the African slave.

- G. The plantation was an industrial unit in which capital was invested for the production of staple crops at a profit. The owner-planter was the owner. The owner with his wife and family was responsible for the successful operation of the business and the well-fare of the labor force. If he were wealthy, he could hire an overseer.
- H. As late as 1860-1861, there were about 46,000 plantations all in the South. The number of slaves ran from twenty or more depending on the wealth of the owner and the size of the plantation. By 1860, there were 2312 planters, who owned 100 slaves or more. At the opening of the Civil War, there were approximately 3,500,000 Negroes in the South.

II. Types of Plantations.

A. Five Types of Plantations in the South.

1. The Tobacco Plantation.

- a. The tobacco plantations were to be found in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Fifteen percent of the slaves were engaged in working the tobacco plantations in those areas.

2. The Rice Plantation.

- a. The rice plantations were to be found in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and along the Mississippi River in Louisiana.
- b. The rice industry required large scale investments. The plantations were very large in size and few in number. About five percent of the slaves were used in the production of this staple crop.

3. The Sugar Plantation.

- a. The sugar plantations were concentrated almost entirely in Louisiana and a tiny area of Texas.
- b. The production of sugar required an enormous outlay of capital. By the time of the Civil War, there were approximately 1481 sugar plantations in Louisiana. About six percent of the labor was Negro slaves.

4. The Hemp Plantations.

- a. Hemp plantations were limited to Kentucky, and Missouri. There were very few hemp plantations. Only two and one-half percent of the slaves were engaged in this agriculture venture.

5. The Cotton Plantation.

- a. Cotton plantations stretched all the way from North Carolina to Texas.
- b. It was the cotton industry that gave the plantation system and slavery a new lease on life at the end of the 18th century.
- c. There were 46,000 large-sized plantations. They employed nearly two-thirds of the agricultural slave labor force.
- d. This area produced two-thirds of the cotton, two-thirds of

the tobacco, most of the hemp, and all the sugar and rice that was used in home consumption and abroad.

6. Indigo Plantations.

- a. Rice and Indigo plantations could be found in South Carolina and other states. Indigo plants yield a blue dye used in textile manufacture. These crops encouraged slave labor on a large scale because they required extensive irrigation. About five percent of the slaves were used in production of the stable crops of rice and indigo.

III. Slave Codes Ranked the Negro Between Cattle and Men.

- A. Slaves were a special type of property, not quite like houses or beasts of burden yet not quite like people.
- B. As potential threats to the peace, they required special laws for their owners' protection.
- C. Slave Codes of 1860.
1. A slave could not be party to a suit at law.
 2. A slave could not offer legal testimony except against another slave or a free Negro.
 3. A slave could not make a contract as a result his marriage was not legal, and his children were not legitimate.
 4. A slave could not own certain kinds of property.
 5. A slave could not strike any white person even in self-defense.
 6. Any white person could challenge any slave found to be away from his owner for any reason--to discover if he had permission.
 7. A slave could not possess firearms. In Mississippi, a slave could not beat drums or blow a horn.
 8. A slave could hire himself out even with the owners permission. However, this was often ignored.
 9. A slave could not purchase or sell goods or visit the homes of whites or free Negroes.
 10. Slaves were not to assemble, unless a white person was present.
 11. Slaves were not to be taught to read or write.
 12. Slaves were not allowed to receive incendiary literature or give it to another.
 13. Negroes convicted of crimes received much heavier punishment than against whites for the same crime.
- D. Treatment of Slaves.
1. Treatment of slaves varied from owner to owner.
 2. Working conditions varied. The worst treatment occurred on sugar, rice, and cotton plantations of the lower South. Especially where large numbers performed their tasks. It was here, the slaves were subject to the harshest discipline.
 3. On smaller plantations, the treatment was better. Often the slaves

and master performed the tasks to be done.

4. The slave workers were divided into two groups:

a. Field Hands--Most slaves performed the heavy field work. The work day began at daybreak and lasted until too dark to work.

(1) Skilled slaves would be employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stone masons, and etc.

b. House Slaves--House slaves served the master as groom, valet, butler, coachman, nursemaid, and etc.

5. Living conditions of the slaves were particular bad. Slave quarters were crude, windowless cabins with dirt floors. Most quarters were overcrowded, and a great number of the slaves received insufficient food and clothing.

a. As an example: "The men and women slaves on Colonel Lloyd's farm received as their monthly allowance of food eight pounds of pickled pork or its equivalent in fish. The pork was often tainted, and the fish were of the poorest quality. With their pork or fish, they were given one bushel of Indian meal, unbolted (still on the cob), of which fifteen per cent was more fit for pigs than for men. With this, one pint of salt was given. Slaves wore clothing that was made from burlap bags. They were called "Negro Clothing."

6. Normal family life under existing conditions was nil.

7. Slave marriages were not binding.

8. Families were broken up for a profitable sale.

9. Few Negro families knew security and wholesome family life from birth to death.

IV. Extent of Slaveowning in the South.

A. The majority of Southern white people were small farmers who owned no slaves. Not more than 2 million men, women, and children out of a total population of 8 million whites in 1860 had any direct interest in slavery.

B. About one-third, approximately 123,000 slave owners, owned only one or two slaves.

C. Why did Three-Fourths of Southern Whites Support Slavery?

1. The question has always been asked, "Why were three-fourths of the Southern whites, without any economic stake in slavery, determined to maintain the institution of slavery?" The answer could probably be summed up in the following reasons:

a. Many hoped someday to become slaveholders.

b. Fears of the consequences of the abolition of slavery.

(1) Whites could not think in terms of gradual absorption of the Negroes into the mainstream of Southern life.

(2) Whites could only foresee the breakdown of civilization in the South, if white supremacy were not maintained.

- (3) Slaveholders did everything possible to keep the fear alive.

V. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Peculiar Institution

"Slave Clothing"

Slave Codes

CHAPTER X. THE ROAD TO WAR 1860-1865

I. Extreme Views of Slavery.

- A. The South had become rich during the first half of the 19th century. The basis of its wealth was the products of the plantations.
- B. The workers of these plantations were black slaves. His real value depended on the labor he could provide. For that reason, the slaveholder would not give them up. They would go to war to defend their right to own slaves.
- C. In the North, many people were violently opposed to slavery. The abolitionists believed that enslaving a man was immoral and degrading--to both the slave and the owner.
- D. Abolitionists firmly resolved that slavery must be ended in our nation. Their battlefields were the newspapers, lecture platforms, and the United States Congress.
- E. Each side was extreme in its views. The slaveholders would not consider bringing an end to slavery. The abolitionists were determined that slavery must be destroyed.
- F. Some attempts were made to resolve the problem, but each step forward was a step on the road to war.

II. Attempts to Resolve the Problem of Slavery 1820-1861.

A. Problem of Extension of Slavery.

- 1. Slavery was closely associated with the acquisition of new territory. Cotton needed fresh land for it was a soil devouring product.
- 2. With each new territory added, the question was always raised: "Should slavery be allowed or prohibited in these lands?"
- 3. The South knew it could not control the votes in the House of Representatives; therefore, it was important that they retain at least equality in the Senate, where population did not affect representation.

B. Attempts to solve the Problem of Slavery.

- 1. The Missouri Compromise 1820.
 - a. The first national crisis concerning slavery arose when the Missouri Territory applied for statehood in 1818.

- b. At the time, there were eleven free states and eleven slave states.
 - c. When a Congressman proposed slavery be forbidden from the new state, the South objected. They objected to the free North having one more free state in Congress and any legislation that would limit slavery.
 - d. A compromise was reached in 1820 and is known as the Missouri Compromise. Its provisions were:
 - (1) Maine was admitted as a free state.
 - (2) Missouri was admitted as a slave state. (Thus maintaining the balance in the Senate at 12 each.)
 - (3) Slavery was prohibited in the balance of the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', with the exception of Missouri.
 - e. Thus Congress established the principle that it had the right to exclude slavery from a territory of the United States.
2. The Wilmot Proviso 1846.
- a. Shortly after the Mexican War broke out Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution to exclude slavery from any territory that may be acquired from the war.
 - b. It twice passed the House only to be defeated in the Senate. Nevertheless, it expressed the sentiment of the people of the North regarding the extension of slavery into new territory.
3. The Compromise of 1850.
- a. The discovery of gold in 1848 led to a rapid settlement of California.
 - b. By 1850, California was ready for statehood. Drawing up a constitution excluding slavery applied for admission.
 - c. The South opposed statehood for California--which would upset the balance in the Senate between free and slave states.
 - d. Other problems confronting the country at this time were closely tied to the proposed admission of California. They were:
 - (1) The status of slavery in the New Mexico Territory.
 - (2) The area of Texas. (Some regarded as too large.)
 - (3) Slave trade in the District of Columbia.
 - (4) The problem of runaway slaves.
 - e. The debate was long and heated--but Henry Clay the Great Compromiser was equal to the task--proposed a compromise that was accepted by both North and South.
 - f. The Compromise of 1850.
 - (1) Provisions:
 - (a) California was to be admitted as a free state.
 - (b) Utah and New Mexico organized as territories. The principle of "Popular or Squatter Sovereignty" was to be applied to the territories. (The people of the territory would decide for themselves whether they

wanted slavery or not.)

- (c) Four states might be formed out of Texas. The northern boundary of Texas was fixed at 36° 30', and \$10,000,000 was given to Texas for the territory it ceded to the federal government.
 - (d) The slave trade (but not slavery itself) was prohibited in the District of Columbia.
 - (e) A stricter Fugitive Slave Law was passed. (Federal agents given the power to arrest fugitives anywhere in the country and arrange for their return to Southern slaveholders. Even city authorities and plain citizens were to assist in enforcing the law.)
- (2) With the acceptance of the Compromise of 1850, the country felt that the problem of slavery was now at an end. Legislation had determined the status of slavery everywhere in the United States.
- (a) In the North, state action had abolished slavery.
 - (b) The Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest Territory.
 - (c) The Missouri Compromise fixed the status of slavery in the Louisiana Territory.
 - (d) The Southern States and Texas had legalized slavery.
 - (e) The Compromise of 1850 had determined the status of slavery on the basis of Popular Sovereignty.
- (3) Other Results of the Compromise.
- (a) It increased the opposition to slavery.
 - (b) It will bring about the death of the Whig Party.
 - (c) The threat of secession, if rights of the South are not protected.
 - (d) Personal Liberty Laws were passed by a number of Northern States. (Forbid their officers to aid in arrest of fugitive slaves, denied use of jails for detention, and ordered jury trials for all seized Negroes.)
 - (e) The Fugitive Slave Law inspired one of the most celebrated pieces of literature--Harriet Beecher Stowe's, Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was to have tremendous propaganda value in spreading the anti-slavery sentiment in North and West. In Boston and other cities crowds of enraged citizens attacked Federal marshals as they were taking fugitives back to their masters.

4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854.

- a. Sectional controversy broke violently again when Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois moved to obtain a bill for the organization of the Nebraska Territory.
- b. The purpose of the bill was to make possible the building of a transcontinental railroad across the central section of the U.S.

- c. In order to win Southern support, Douglas included a provision saying:
 - (1) That the Compromise of 1850 had supplanted the Missouri Compromise.
 - (2) That the people of the Nebraska Territory should decide for themselves whether or not they would have slavery.
- d. After a conference at the White House, Douglas submitted in the place of the Nebraska Bill a Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
- e. Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - (1) Kansas and Nebraska were to be organized as territories.
 - (2) The principle of "Popular Sovereignty" was to be applied to both territories.
 - (a) The Bill passed Congress.
- f. Results of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - (1) The break-up of the Whig Party.
 - (a) The Whig Party split into two wings. The Southern group going into the Democratic Party, and the Northern section becoming part of the new Republican Party.
 - (2) The Formation of the Republican Party.
 - (a) At Ripon, Wisconsin, a new political party was formed--Republican Party 1854.
 - (b) To it came Northern Whigs, Northern Democrats, Free Soilers, and others opposed to slavery.
 - (c) Platform--"No extension of slavery into the territories."
 - (d) It nominated John C. Fremont in the election of 1856, but he was defeated by James Buchanan (114-174).
 - (3) "Bleeding Kansas."
 - (a) The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act led to years of violence in the territories.
 - (b) Slavery and anti-slavery forces moved swiftly into Kansas to insure that the territory would enter the Union their particular way.
 - (c) For awhile, the territory had two rival governments--one permitting slavery and the other forbidding slavery.
 - (d) The two groups fought bitterly over the slavery issue. Towns were burned and people murdered. In Northern newspapers, the territory was called "Bleeding Kansas."
 - (e) It has been estimated 200 lives were lost and two million dollars in property damage resulted in the fighting.
 - (f) John Brown, one of the abolitionist leaders, played a part in attempting to gain Kansas for the anti-slavery forces.
 - (g) The struggle for control of Kansas did not end until that state joined the Union in 1861 as a free state.

B. Lincoln-Douglas Debates 1858.

1. With the senatorship at stake in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas agreed to debate the issue of the day including slavery.
2. Douglas always referred to Lincoln's "House Divided" speech as an incitement to civil strife and stressed the fairness, the democracy, and the Americanism of his own idea of "Popular Sovereignty" if honestly applied.
3. The high point of the debates was reached at Freeport, Illinois. Here Lincoln asked Douglas whether the people of a territory of the United States could lawfully exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution.
 - a. If Douglas answered, "Yes," he would affirm his belief in Popular Sovereignty but seem to defy the Dred Scott Decision and thus alienate the South.
 - b. If he answered, "No," he would be repudiating his own doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and thus lose the support of the North.
 - c. Douglas attempted to satisfy both sides with what today is known as his famous Freeport Doctrine--that slavery might go any where but in practice its existence would have to depend on local police regulations.
 - d. The Freeport Doctrine seemed to be in conflict with Douglas's Popular Sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision.
4. Results of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.
 - a. Douglas won the Senate seat.
 - b. Douglas smashed his chances for the presidency.
 - c. Douglas lost support of the angered Southerners.
 - d. Lincoln became the leader of the Republican Party.

C. John Brown's Raid 1859.

1. In 1859, John Brown, a fanatical abolitionist, of "Bleeding Kansas" fame, tried to start a slave insurrection near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.
2. Brown's tiny "Army of Liberation" set out to capture the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The tiny army of 22 included five Negroes.
3. John Brown expected to free hundreds of slaves in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and arm them with the rifles taken from the Federal arsenal.
4. In the capture of the arsenal, a popular free Negro railroad baggage-master was killed with the result no local Negroes volunteered to join him.
5. Under the leadership of Col. Robert E. Lee, a detachment of troops battered down the doors of the arsenal and captured Brown and five of his band that had not been killed in the siege.
6. The five Negroes that took part in the attempt of Brown in the capture of the Federal arsenal were: Lewis Sheridan, whose

ancestors included North Carolina Indians and an Irish-American Revolutionary Soldier as well as Negro slaves. He was fatally wounded at the rifle works. (His widow remarried and her grandson was Langston Hughes, the poet.) John Anthony Copeland, Jr., an Oberlin student and nephew of Leary, who had served a term in jail for helping to rescue a fugitive slave. Copeland was captured with Brown tried and hanged. Osborn Perry Anderson, a free Negro and a printer by trade, was a prominent member of the "Constitutional Convention" which Brown called at Chatham, Ontario in 1858 to set up a provisional government for as much of the South as he might be able to conquer. Anderson escaped from the Arsenal and fought again in the Civil War as a noncommissioned Union officer. Dangerfield Newby, a former slave, had plenty to fight for; his wife and seven children were still held as slaves in Virginia. He was shot dead outside the arsenal gate. Shields Green, known as "Emperor," was a fugitive slave from South Carolina, where he had a son. He was recommended to Brown by Fredrick Douglass. Green was captured with Brown tried and hanged.

7. Brown, himself severely wounded, was tried in a Virginia court for treason and murder. He made no real defense other than his divine commission, and was condemned and hanged.
8. Results of Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry.
 - a. The episode inflamed both North and South.
 - b. In the eyes of the Southerners, it was an abolition plot to incite a slave rebellion supported by Republican leaders.
 - c. It convinced Southerners that they could not remain safely in the Union, if the Federal government were in the hands of an anti-slavery party.
 - d. Both North and South were shocked when it was learned that Brown had been financed by certain wealthy and prominent Northerners.
 - e. In the North, Brown was the object of great sympathy; and at his death, he became a martyr to the cause of abolition.

D. The Election of Lincoln 1860.

- a. The election of Lincoln was regarded as the last straw by Southern states, which felt they could not stay in the Union which disregarded their interests.
- b. In December, 1860, South Carolina seceded and was joined by six other states before Lincoln was elected.

IV. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Missouri Compromise
Kansas-Nebraska Bill
Personal Liberty Laws
Lincoln-Douglas Debates
Popular Sovereignty
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Dangerfield Newby
Fugitive Slave Law

Compromise of 1850
Republican Party
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Freeport Doctrine
"Army of Liberation"
Bleeding Kansas
Osborn P. Anderson

Henry Clay
John Brown
Shields Green
Lewis Sheridan
John A. Copeland
Wilmot Proviso
Stephan A. Douglas

CHAPTER XI. THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

I. Which Spark Caused the Civil War?

- A. For forty years, Northerners and Southerners argued with increasing vehemence over such issues as slavery, states rights, tariffs, banks, and federal funds for improvements.
- B. By the 1850's, compromise, the necessary ingredient to American life had vanished. Emotion had replaced thoughts, sharp disagreements produced heat, and heat generated fire.
- C. Historians still debate which spark actually caused the conflagration. The oldest explanation is the "Conspiracy Thesis." The Northern abolitionists to rid the country of slavery--the South resolved to spread slavery. Other recent historians give some interesting causes of the Civil War such as:
 - 1. Economic Differences.
 - 2. "Southern Nationalism."
 - 3. Fanaticism of groups of hotheads on each side.
 - 4. "A Blundering Generation."
- D. James Ford Rhodes has simplified the cause of the Civil War to a single ingredient: Slavery.

II. What Price Americans Paid for Their Differences.

- A. One of every five participants in the Civil War died in service. More than 618,000 Americans were victims of the Civil War. Compared to other war casualties--World War I, 126,000 died; and in World War II, 407,000 lost their lives.
- B. The North lost a total of 360,022 men, 67,068 killed in action and 43,012 died of battle wounds. The Confederacy does not provide complete statistics, but it is estimated 258,000 died in the war. Approximately 94,000 of these were battle fatalities.
- C. The biggest killer of troops was not shells but sickness and disease. Some 400,000 died from such ailments as diarrhea, dysentery, measles, smallpox, chicken pox, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and gangrene. Intestinal disorders alone killed more than 57,000 Federal soldiers.
- D. It is estimated 186,000 blacks answered the call to arms. From the seceded states came 93,000, to fight with the North. About 40,000 came from the Border States, and 52,000 from the slave states. 38,000 blacks lost their lives in the family struggle.
- E. Approximately 30,000 blacks fought with the Union navy.

III. Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation 1863.

- A. The secession of the South left four slave states--Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky in the Union.

- B. It was very important to keep these states in the Union. The problem, however, was slavery. On several occasions in 1861 and 1862, President Lincoln offered Federal funds for the purchase and freeing of slaves. However, it was apparent that the slaveowners in these states were not ready to give up their slaves.
- C. On April 16, 1862, a law was passed which freed the slaves in Washington, D.C. The law provided funds for a maximum payment of \$300 for each slave.
- D. On June 19, 1862, Congress passed a law to end slavery in the territories without payment to slaveowners.
- E. On July 17, 1862, the Second Confiscation Act was passed by Congress which freed all slaves escaping from an area held by the Confederacy to the North.
- F. In spite of the laws passed there were still millions of slaves still held in bondage in the four Border States and in the South. President Lincoln had promised not to interfere with slavery in states where it legally existed.
- G. Lincoln was criticized very severely because he had not gone far enough in freeing of the slaves, especially in the Border States. His answer to one of his severest critics, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune (1862) was:

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union...."
- H. Early in 1862, President Lincoln began to revise his policy toward slavery. He began to prepare his first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. The war had been going badly for the North in 1862 and morale was low.
- I. In order to gain needed support for the war, the final draft was prepared. The publication had to wait until a proper time to achieve its purpose.
- J. The proper time came after General McClellan was victorious at the Battle of Antietam, and Lee was in retreat (Sept. 4, 1862).
- K. On September 23, 1862, President Lincoln issued a military order--the Emancipation Proclamation. The Proclamation stated that all slaves in states in rebellion after January 1, 1863, were free. Of course, this Proclamation did not free the slaves in the Union Border Slave States. (They in turn will be freed by state action and the 13th Amendment.)
- L. Results of the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - 1. As a practical measure the Proclamation had little effect.
 - 2. Legally it freed slaves in areas over which the Federal government

had no control--the Confederate States.

3. It, also, did not free the slaves in the "Border States," and in areas occupied by Union troops.
4. However, it encouraged thousands of slaves to desert their owners in the South.
5. The Proclamation had a great effect in European countries--as a most important moral Union policy. Russia's rulers were very enthusiastic because their serfs had just recently gained their freedom.
6. It also inspired Northern sympathizers and brought the people closer together in one purpose.
7. To the Negroes in general, it brought new hope.
8. The South threatened that all free Negroes in the South would be made slaves--a threat that was never carried out.

IV. The Negro in the Civil War.

- A. After the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteer troops. Blacks were not accepted in the first call. The opportunity for blacks to fight--and die--for their freedom did not come easily.
- B. Early in the war, the Federal authorities were willing to employ ex-slaves as laborers in Union armies. Yet, because of the popular belief of whites in the Negro's biological inferiority, the North was extremely reluctant to uniform and arm blacks to fight alongside whites.
- C. Early Service of Northern and Southern Negroes.
 1. Early Negro Service for the North.
 - a. Early in the war free and slave Negroes were used in menial positions, such as blacksmiths, cooks, launderers, and general laborers.
 - b. Few were used as spies such as: John Scobel and Harriet Tubman. (Not considered in Union army.)
 - c. It was only in the Navy that blacks were welcomed without discrimination.
 2. Early Negro Service for the South.
 - a. Surprisingly some Negroes offered to aid the Confederacy.
 - b. Free blacks formed volunteer companies to work as teamsters, cooks, waiters, and laborers.
 - c. Free Negroes donated money and goods to aid the South.
 - d. Free blacks in New Orleans organized themselves into the Louisiana Native Guards to aid the Confederacy but were frowned upon.
 - e. The Confederate government failed to treat free Negroes decently even when they volunteered their services.
 - f. Most states passed laws designed to keep free blacks under close surveillance.

- g. When Confederate units retreated at New Orleans in 1862, the Louisiana Native Guards remained and joined the armies of the North.
- h. Southern leaders used the slave to build fortifications, work in munition plants, and farming to win the war.

D. The Need for Troops 1862.

- 1. Early attempts to raise Negro regiments in Kansas, and occupied portions of South Carolina and Louisiana for the North in 1862 were too premature to be successful.
- 2. In the Autumn of 1862, the Federal Government abandoned its luke-warm attitude toward the use of Negroes as soldiers. The war then was going badly for the Union, and more manpower was needed. Lincoln came to see if Emancipation for the blacks was to have real meaning--they should be given the chance to fight for their liberation.
- 3. In 1863, the War Department implemented the new policy for the recruitment of Negroes.
- 4. At first, the Negroes were unhappy because they were assigned to menial tasks and were not paid as much as the white soldier. White privates were paid \$13 a month. The blacks were paid \$7 a month. (In 1864, Negroes were given same pay as whites, and Fugitive Slave Laws were repealed.) Other discriminations were also practiced. The biggest drawback was that for a time the Negroes were not given the right to demonstrate their worth in battle.

E. Anti-Negro Riots Rock New York City 1863.

- 1. While the Negro was doing everything possible to get to fight for the North, an unfortunate Anti-Negro riot took place in New York City.
- 2. The Conscription Act of 1863 was passed to draft men into the Union army. Many Northerners thought this law was unfair to the poor because men were able to avoid serving in the army; if they sent a substitute, or if they paid \$300.
- 3. Riots broke out in a number of Northern cities, but the worst took place in New York City in July, 1863. Abolitionists and Negroes were victims because the rioters blamed them as being responsible for the war. Some thousand or more men were killed before the riots were suppressed by Federal troops.

F. The use of Negro troops in battle was the result of the labors of General Lorenzo Thomas who personally recruited and raised fifty regiments. General George A. Thomas after the battle of Nashville; rendered the final verdict: "Gentlemen, the question is settled. Negroes will fight."

G. Negro Participation in the Civil War.

- 1. Negro soldiers participated in at least 39 major battles and 410 minor engagements.
- 2. They showed commendable valor in futile assaults at Port Hudson, Louisiana (1863); and Fort Wagner, South Carolina (1863). Other equally untested black troops made a brief but disastrous stand

at Miliken's Bend, Louisiana (1863).

3. A total of 120 black regiments, 12 heavy artillery regiments, ten light artillery batteries, and seven cavalry regiments were raised.
4. Their numbers constituted 12% of the Union's fighting force. Their death rate was unusually high: 68,178 men of whom 2,751 were killed in action. Most of the remainder died from disease.
5. Southern Reaction of Negroes in Union Army.
 - a. Black soldiers faced a danger that white soldiers did not.
 - b. Black prisoners of war were either enslaved or executed. Some were buried alive and others burned to death.
 - c. Southern reactions at sight of Negroes in blue uniforms resulted in barbarity in the battles of Olustee, Florida; Poison Springs, Arkansas; and at Petersburg, Virginia, in the "Battle of the Crater." One of the worst occurred at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, in 1864, all the black soldiers, who made up about half the troops, were massacred (500). The Southern General was Nathan Bedford Forrest, who later will be one of the organizers and first leader of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - d. "During the fall of 1864 in a Virginia town called Saltville, a scratch force of 2,800 Confederates distinguished themselves by their gallant defense of the South's major saltworks against Federal troops that outnumbered them almost 2 to 1. The day after the battle, many of these same men put aside their honor and gallantry and brutally slaughtered and then robbed some 100 wounded and helpless Negro prisoners in what may well have been the worst atrocity of the Civil War. Informed of the act, General Robert E. Lee ordered the arrest of a Confederate general officer involved, but justice was never done."
6. Twentyone black soldiers received the Medal of Honor.
7. Individuals and Groups who gave Valuable and Distinguishable Service during the War were:
 - a. In 1861, 5 Negro girls helped Clara Barton tend wounded of Ft. Sumter in Baltimore. (50,000 blacks, men and women volunteered as nurses.)
 - b. Sergeant William H. Carney, blagbearer in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers at the attack on Fort Wagner, died from wounds saying: "The old flag never touched the ground, boys."
 - c. Anselmas Planciancois (an' sel-mass Plan'see-un-s-wah), a sergeant in the Louisiana Native Guards at the Battle of Port Hudson, give his life in bringing honor to the flag and his men.
 - d. Robert Smalls (One of the 30,000 Negroes serving in the Union Navy.) captured a Confederate ship (Planter) and delivered it to the Union fleet blockading the Charleston harbor (1862).
 - e. Fredrick Douglass's two sons fought with the North. He also aided in the recruitment of Negroes for the war.
 - f. Major Martin E. Delaney, graduate of the Harvard Medical School, was the first black field officer to serve in the Union Army.
 - g. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, first Negro regiment rendered distinguishable service during the war especially at the Battle of Fort Wagner.

7. What is your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Louisiana Native Guards	John Scobel	Conspiracy Thesis
Emancipation Proclamation	Robert Smalls	Harriet Tubman
New York Riots	George A. Thomas	Port Hudson
Ft. Wagner	Ft. Pillow	Saltville
William H. Carney	Martin Delaney	54th Mass. Volunteers
Anselmas Planciancois		

CHAPTER XII. THE NEGRO AND RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877

I. Problems of Reconstruction.

A. The surrender of Lee and the end of the fighting raised many problems for a war torn nation.

B. Problems Settled by the Civil War.

1. The states would continue to be one country under one constitution.
2. The National government was supreme over the states.
3. The war brought to an end Negro slavery.

C. Problems Raised by the Civil War.

1. How were the seceded states to be restored to the Union?
 - a. Lincoln considered the problem of reconstruction of the South a matter for the Executive Branch of Government since the President considered the seceded states were never out of the Union.
 - b. Congress considered the problem of reconstruction a matter for the Legislative Branch of Government since the seceded states were considered out of the Union.
2. Should the eleven ex-Confederate states be promptly restored to the Union or should they be punished for seceding?
3. Should the former slaves be granted full citizenship?
4. Would the freedmen be treated fairly by their former owners?
5. Would the responsibilities of the new governments of the South be shared on a basis of equality by former slaves and owners?
6. Economically the South was practically ruined. The North was industrially rich. How was the economy of the South to be restored?

II. Lincoln Adopts a Moderate Policy.

- A. President Lincoln had made plans for pulling the nation together before the end of the war.
- B. In December, 1863, the President issued a "Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction" which indicated the policies he would follow." This proclamation resulted in what is known as Lincoln's "Ten Percent Plan of 1863." Under this plan, when ten percent of the voters of a Southern state took an oath of allegiance to the United States, that state could be readmitted to the Union.

III. Lincoln's Policy Meets Opposition.

- A. Congress raised many objections to Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan. They regarded his plan as too lenient and generous. Others felt the President was misusing his powers.
- B. Opposition in Congress resulted in the passage of the Wade-Davis Bill (1864).
- C. The Wade-Davis Bill (1864) provided that a state could set up a new government and return to the Union when a majority of the white male citizens took an oath of allegiance to support the United States Constitution. President Lincoln pocket vetoed the bill because he favored a more lenient plan.
- D. Of course, the 13th Amendment was in the process of ratification for the freeing of all slaves in the United States and its territories. It was adopted on December 18, 1865.
- E. Before President Lincoln could carry out any of his plans for rebuilding of the South he was assassinated.

IV. The Failure of President Johnson's Reconstruction Plans.

- A. Lincoln's successor, President Johnson, tried to continue Lincoln's moderate plan for restoring the seceded states.
- B. Johnson did not possess the flexibility, sympathy, tact, and patience of Lincoln and developed serious political differences with the Radical Republicans. (Members of the Republican Party that regarded the Southern states as "conquered provinces," which must be punished for having started the war. Leaders Charles Sumner in the Senate, Thaddeus Stevens in the House.)
- C. President Johnson wanted white rule and amnesty for the South. Stevens and Sumner wanted the blacks to have a voice and wanted political and economic sanctions against the ex-Confederate states.
- D. President Johnson quickly adopted President Lincoln's plan for reconstruction. On May 29, 1865, issued a Amnesty Proclamation.
 - 1. Under the Amnesty, pardon was granted to all persons except certain prominent Confederate officers, statesmen, and owners of large properties.
 - 2. Recognition was granted to the reconstructed states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia.
 - 3. Appointed provisional governors in the remaining conquered states and permitted them to call constitutional conventions.
 - 4. By November, 1865, all ex-Confederate states except Texas had abolished slavery and fulfilled the requirements set under Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction.
 - 5. President Johnson had done all this without consulting Congress.
- E. In his first annual message to Congress on December 6, 1865, President Johnson announced to a surprised and stunned Congress that state governments had been established throughout the South and that the Union had been restored.

V. A Radical Congress Rejects the Work of President Johnson.

- A. Congressional Radicals were enraged at Johnson usurping their rightful power. The problems of reconstruction must be solved by Congress, not the President. The Southern states had seceded, and power to readmit them into the Union belonged to Congress.
- B. The Radicals were incensed at the Presidents reconstructed state governments. Ex-Confederates were elected to office all over the South. The result was that Negroes were barred from voting for delegates that were drawing up new state constitutions.
- C. Congress under the leadership of Stevens and Sumner refused to seat the Johnson reconstructed states delegates to Congress.
- D. Reasons for Rejection of Johnson's Reconstruction Policies.
 - 1. The Lincoln-Johnson reconstruction plans were too lenient.
 - 2. The South should be punished for its part in beginning the Civil War.
 - 3. Radical Republicans feared that if the Southern reconstructed state delegates (Democrats) were seated would join with the Northern Democrats to take over the Federal government.
 - 4. Republicans were horrified as leaders of the Confederacy returned to take their seats in Congress to help run a government they had been trying to destroy.
 - 5. Radicals resented the passage of "Black Codes" by state governments of the South. The Republican party that had freed the slaves was morally bound to protect the Negroes. Furthermore, the Republicans wanted the political support of the Negroes.
 - 6. Radical Republicans insisted upon a guarantee of fuller social, political, and economic rights to freedmen.

VI. Reconstructed States Under Johnson Deny Equal Rights to Negroes.

- A. While President Johnson and Congress were fighting over reconstruction policies, reconstructed states were carrying out their own reconstruction.
- B. Their most important problem was the emancipated slave. While they accepted emancipation, they did not feel citizenship should be bestowed upon him.
- C. The states refused to give the ballot to the freedmen.
- D. The reconstructed states began in 1865 to pass a series of laws intended to re-shackle the Negro almost as thoroughly as slavery had done.
- E. These laws were known as "Black Codes." Black Code laws included the following:
 - 1. The laws legalized slave marriages.
 - 2. Freedmen were granted the right to sign contracts and to sue and be sued.
 - 3. Freedmen could own and inherit property in some states.

4. Interracial marriages could not be legalized.
5. Labor contracts had to be signed each year.
6. Negroes could only testify in cases involving Negroes.
7. Limits were placed on the right of Negroes to buy land.
8. Negroes were prevented from entering any profession other than farming without a license.
9. None of the Southern states allowed the Negro to vote, to serve on juries, or to enroll their children in the public school system.
10. Negroes were required to show some means of self-support, or else, they were assigned to former masters to work without wages.
11. Negroes were not to travel from one town to another without a permit.
12. The right to carry weapons were denied.
13. Negroes were required to leave the streets after dark and not to assemble in groups without the presence of a white man.

VII. Congress Takes Over Reconstruction in the South.

- A. The Election of 1866 resulted in both houses of Congress being controlled by the Radical Republicans. They held two-thirds of the seats in the House and Senate.
- B. This election convinced Stevens and Sumner that a mandate by the people was given to their Plan of Reconstruction for the South. They could now override future presidential vetoes and exercise complete control over the reconstruction of the South.

VIII. The Radical Congress Enacts a Reconstruction Plan.

- A. The Radicals tried to remove President Johnson from office and failed.
- B. Radicals Draw Up Own Reconstruction Plans.
 1. The plans of the Radicals sought to create a new South where Negroes, loyal whites, and northern allies would be able to control the governments.
- C. Some of the More Important Congressional Reconstruction Acts were as follows:
 1. The Freedman's Bureau Bill of 1866.
 - a. This Bureau was set up to provide food, clothing, fuel, shelter, find employment at fair wages, and was primarily responsible for setting up a system of public education in the South. Passed over Johnson's veto. General Oliver Howard headed the Bureau.
 - b. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Bureau was in the field of education. It aided in founding the following schools:
 - (1) Howard University.
 - (2) Hampton Institute.
 - (3) St. Augustine College.

- (4) Atlanta University.
- (5) Fisk University.
- (6) Storer College.
- (7) Biddle Memorial Institute.

2. The Civil Rights Act of 1866.

- a. This law conferred American citizenship on the Negroes, and declared they were entitled to equal civil rights with the whites. This law was also passed over Johnson's veto.

3. The Fourteenth Amendment 1868.

- a. Stephens and Sumner felt there was some doubt as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act (1866) and that a future Congress could repeal the act--had Congress pass the 14th Amendment in 1866, and sent it to the states for ratification. It was ratified in 1868.
- b. Provisions of the Amendment:
 - (1) Made Negroes Citizens.
 - (2) Called for a reduction in Congressional representation of any state depriving its male citizens of the right to vote.
 - (3) Provided that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
 - (4) Disqualified most of the former Confederate leaders from office holding unless pardoned by Congress
 - (5) Prohibited the payment of the Confederate debt.
- c. Every Southern state except Tennessee refused to ratify the 14th Amendment.

4. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867.

- a. By these laws, Congress destroyed the Johnson-supported governments. All the rebel states except Tennessee were returned to military rule.
- b. The law divided the ten states into five military districts, each commanded by a major general with power to preserve order and to enforce martial law if necessary.
- c. Elections to state conventions were to be held, with Negroes and qualified whites voting, to draw up new state constitutions guaranteeing Negro suffrage and the right to hold public office.
- d. Every state was required to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
- e. By 1868, all except three of the Southern states had accepted the plan. The three remaining accepted the plan by 1870, but were required to ratify the 15th Amendment.
- f. Thus, by 1870, all the Southern states met the requirements and were readmitted by Congress to the Union. However, Federal troops remained in the South until 1877.

5. The Fifteenth Amendment 1870.

- a. This third Civil War Amendment was intended to protect the Negroes' right to vote.
- b. It stated that the right to vote cannot be denied because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

IX. The Radicals Choose Grant for President 1868.

- A. President Johnson finished his term of office after the failure of the Radicals to remove him.
- B. In the Election of 1868, the Radicals chose General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant defeated the Democratic candidate Horatio Seymour (214-80 electoral vote).
- C. Without the Negro vote in the restored states, Grant would have been a minority president in the popular voting. However, he would still have had a majority of the electoral votes.
- D. Thus, with the election of Grant, the Radical program of reconstruction was allowed to run its course.

X. Negroes and Whites Organize New State Governments in the South.

- A. The Reconstruction Act (1867) passed by Congress launched a new era in the history of the South.
- B. White Southerners call this era "Black Construction." The era of corrupt legislatures and graft. However, it must be remembered graft was prevalent in every state in the Union and the Federal government after the Civil War.
 1. The Southerners, also, like to point out the various grafters of this period by name--the "Carpetbaggers," "Scalawags," and corrupt Negroes that worked with these groups.
- C. Beginning in the Fall of 1867, elected delegates in convention drafted state constitutions. These conventions were made up of black and white delegates. Only in South Carolina did the blacks outnumbered the white delegates.
- D. Many Reforms Adopted in Conventions.
 1. In state conventions where blacks and whites worked together, many reforms were adopted in constitutions such as:
 - a. Abolishment of slavery.
 - b. ~~Ended~~ racial restrictions on ownership and inheritance of property.
 - c. Removed property qualifications from voting and holding office.
 - d. Established compulsory public school system.
- E. Negroes Take Part in Public Affairs.
 1. Many Negroes took part in public affairs of the Congress reconstructed state governments.
 2. Negroes noted for their participation:
 - a. Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first Negro to

serve in Congress in 1870. He took over the seat last held by Confederate President, Jefferson Davis.

- b. Lt. Governor Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback of Louisiana claimed election to both House and Senate, but neither admitted him because of alleged voting frauds. He consoled himself by acting as Governor of the state (The only Negro governor in U.S. History) for 35 days in 1872-1873.
- c. Jonathan Jasper Wright became associate justice of South Carolina Supreme Court 1870.
- d. Blanche K. Bruce, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, the only Negro to serve full term in Senate 1875.
- e. Francis L. Cardozo, educated in London, was Secretary of State of South Carolina in 1865.
- f. Jonathan C. Gibbs, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was superintendent of public instruction in Florida and was largely responsible for the founding of that states' public school system.
- g. The first Negro elected to Congress was J. Willis Menard of New Orleans. He was the first Negro to make a speech in Congress (1869).
- h. Robert B. Elliott from South Carolina, graduate of Eton College England, urged passage of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1875.
- i. George H. White of North Carolina was the last Negro Congressman from the South.
- j. Oscar J. Dunn, ex-slave, was elected Lt. Governor of Louisiana (1869).
- k. In all, 22 Southern Negroes--20 Representatives and two Senators were seated in Congress between 1870 and 1901. All were Republicans. Thirteen were former slaves, two Confederate veterans, a retired captain of the U.S. Navy, a livery stable owner, a merchant tailor, small farmers, lawyers, and one rich planter.
- l. Negroes served in a wide range of political offices between 1868 and 1890. There were state legislators, lieutenant governors, secretaries of state, justices of state supreme courts, sheriffs, recorder of deeds, and superintendents of education.

XI. Overthrow of Radicals Ends Reconstruction 1877.

- A. As soon as the Radical state governments were established, they were subject to fierce opposition.
- B. Former Confederates vowed to overthrow the Radical Republican created state governments.
- C. White secret societies were organized to overthrow the "Negro-Carpetbag-Scalawag" governments.
 - 1. These secret organizations through terror and violence intimidated the Negroes in order to keep them away from the polls, worked toward reestablishment of white supremacy, and vowed to get rid of the Carpetbag governments.

2. The White Secret Societies Were:

- a. The Ku Klux Klan organized in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1865 was the largest of the secret societies. Ex-Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest helped in its organization and was its first leader.
- b. Knights of the White Camelia.
- c. Society of the White Rose.
- d. The White Brotherhood.

3. Congress in 1871 passed a series of acts to check the activities of these societies and to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments.

D. These Societies, however, had succeeded in their purpose. They kept large number of voters away from the polls. This paved the way for the restoration of white Democratic control.

E. Reasons for the Overthrow of the Radical Republican State Governments and the Establishment of White Democratic State Governments were:

1. White Secret Societies such as the Ku Klux Klan.
2. More pardons for ex-Confederates from the Federal government. These people resumed their place in public affairs.
3. Northerners were losing interest in the problems of the South. There interest was the industrialization of the North and the making of money.
4. The death of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner weakened the Radical hold on the government.
5. Federal officials failed to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments.
6. Scandals in the Grant government, caused voters to desert the Republican Party and join the Democratic Party.
7. The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional certain important provisions of the Enforcement Act of 1870.

F. By 1876, the Radical Republicans had lost all but three of the ex-Confederate states.

XII. The Election of Hayes Ends Reconstruction 1876.

A. The disputed Election of 1876 brought an end to the Reconstruction Era.

B. The Democrats in their platform vowed to end reconstruction. Moderate Republicans pledged to recall Federal troops from the South.

C. The Election of 1876.

1. Democratic candidate Samuel G. Tilden, won the popular vote 4,300,000 to 4,036,000 but had received 184 electoral votes, one short of the necessary majority. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes received 165 electoral votes.
2. Twenty electoral votes were in dispute. Oregon's votes in dispute were rightfully cast for Hayes.
3. The Electoral Commission of Fifteen appointed by Congress to investigate the votes of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida.

The Commission eventually was made up of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats which voted along party lines--for Hayes. The Democrats protested.

4. A bargain was made by the Southern Democrats to accept the Commissions Report, if the Hayes government would:
 - a. Remove the last of the Federal troops from the South.
 - b. Include at least one Southerner in the Cabinet.
 - c. Give conservative Southern Democrats control of part of the local patronage.
 - d. Support generous appropriations for internal improvements, particularly railroads, in the South.
5. Result Republican Hayes was elected President over Democrat Tilden 185-184 (electoral votes).
6. With the Inauguration of Hayes, March 5, 1877, the Reconstruction Period came to an end.
7. The white South could now rule itself. It did not need to fear Northern interference. The Reconstruction Era had ended in failure. The gains made by the Negro were to be lost. The bright hopes of 1867 had become largely a memory.

XIII. Achievements of the Reconstruction Era.

- A. To say everything was lost would be wrong. There were a number of achievements during the Reconstruction Period.
 1. Negro and white legislators made possible the readmittance of the Confederate states to the Union.
 2. Passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments helped provide the nation with its first definition of citizenship and the elimination of restrictions of the Negroes right to vote.
 3. The "Black Codes" were done away with.
 4. Gave poor whites and Negroes a voice in government.
 5. Provided free public schools.
 6. The state constitutions and legislation of the period provided some of the most forward looking and democratic governments that had served the South.
 7. Efforts were made to reform city governments and the system of representation.
 8. States were brought to assume many of the social welfare functions that were unknown before the war.

XIV. Other Results of the Reconstruction Period.

- A. The Creation of the "Solid South."
 1. Since the end of the Reconstruction Period the Southern states have voted almost solidly year after year for the Democratic Party.
 2. The Creation of the Negro Problem.
 - a. The attempts of the Radicals to force equality between blacks

and whites in political and civil rights has led to a growth of a serious racial problem.

b. The South was determined to limit the Negroes Civil Rights. They have done so with the use of such devices as:

(1) "Grandfather Clause."

- (a) This clause exempted from the literacy requirement persons whose grandfathers had been eligible to vote before 1867.

(2) White Primary Laws.

- (a) These laws denied Negroes membership in the Democratic Party to keep them from voting in the party primaries.

(3) "Jim Crow" Laws.

- (a) "Jim Crow" was the name of a minstrel song sung by whites as early as 1830 to present an image of the Negro as childlike and inferior. The song became identified with the system of race segregation--in public schools, busses, railroads, hotels, restaurants, theaters, and etc. "Jim Crow" was the first recognized stereotype Negro.

(4) Poll Taxes.

- (a) This was a head tax for the privilege of voting. It was to discourage Negroes from voting.

(5) Unreasonable Educational Requirements.

- (a) Reading and writing and other unreasonable educational requirements were made on the Negro to keep him from voting.

3. The Triumph of the Industrialist.

- a. Many laws were passed by the Radicals consolidating the political power of the industrialist. Some of the laws passed were a protective tariff, establishment of a national banking system, and laws for the construction of transcontinental railroads--all of which aided the power of the industrialist.

XV. The Architect of the Radical Reconstruction Era.

A. The Best White Friend Black Americans Ever Had During the Reconstruction Period.

1. Thaddeus Stevens, regarded as the architect of the Radical Reconstruction Program, has come down through history as a hard, stern faced Radical Republican. A man who some say brought on the Civil War, that he pestered Lincoln, and clamped a stiff Reconstruction on the defeated South. This picture is essentially true--but can be understood only in one light--his towering hatred of human bondage.
2. Decade after decade, he argued, schemed, and twisted political arms to bring a decent existence to four million voiceless, oppressed Negroes.
3. He was not only the best white friend that black Americans ever had, but a patriot who deserves the gratitude of our nation.

4. Over a century, ago, he saw that our nation could not become one people without drawing all our diverse elements to the table of brotherhood.
 5. When the war ceased and armies melted from the field, Stevens believed a strong hand was needed to keep diehard Confederates from trying to restore slavery.
 6. He fought for the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which brought free food and schooling to poor blacks and whites of the South. He helped set up courts, backed by Federal bayonets, to ensure that ex-slaves got their rights. He, also, wanted to see all large plantations confiscated and each ex-slave given forty acres.
 7. His monuments are the 14th Amendment (Made slaves citizens--but wanted something stronger.) and the 15th Amendment (Right to vote for citizens of any race or color. Not ratified until after his death.). These two amendments safeguard the individual freedom of us all.
- B. He is buried in a humble cemetery in Lancaster, Pennsylvania beneath an epitaph he himself composed that expressed his philosophy on slavery and the principles he fought for all his life.

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot,
 Not from any natural preference for solitude
 But, finding other Cemeteries limited as to Race
 by Charter Rules,
 I have chosen this that I might
 illustrate in my death
 The principles which I advocated
 Through a long life:
 EQUALITY OF MAN BEFORE HIS CREATOR"

XVI. Other Contributions by Negroes During the Reconstruction Period.

A. Reconstruction Accomplishments by Negroes.

1. Fisk University opened in Nashville, Tennessee 1866.
2. Charlotte E. Ray, first Negro woman lawyer, graduated from Howard University Law School 1872.
3. Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, became minister to Haiti. He was the first Negro to receive an appointment in the diplomatic service 1869.
4. Howard University chartered by Act of Congress 1867.
5. Henry O. Flipper graduated from West Point, the first Negro graduate 1877.
6. Patrick Frances Healy, the first U.S. Negro to win Ph.D. degree, passed final examination of Louvain, Belgium 1865. He was inaugurated President of Georgetown University (Oldest Catholic University in America) in 1868.
7. The First National Labor Convention met in Washington D.C., and created the Colored National Labor Union 1869.
8. The Negro Methodist Episcopal Church organized in Jackson, Tennessee in 1870.

9. Thomas Peterson, first black to vote in U.S. in 1870.
10. John H. Convers, first black to be admitted to U. S. Naval Academy 1872.
11. William Still published Underground Railroad 1872.
12. Richard T. Greener, first black Harvard graduate.
13. Edward Brounchet, first black to earn Ph.D. degree from U.S. university (Yale) 1876.
14. Fredrick Douglass appointed marshall of Washington, D.C. by President Hayes 1877.
15. Francis Ellen Harper, poet of antebellum period 1867.
16. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church grew from a membership of approximately 27,000 to 200,000 in the decade 1860-1870.
17. Jonathan C. Gibbs, a graduate of Dartmouth College, became Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida. He was largely responsible for the founding of that states public school system.

XVII. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Ten Percent Plan	Wade-Davis Bill	Radical Republicans
Black Codes	Carpetbaggers	Civil Rights Act of 1866
Reconstruction Acts 1867	~~Hiram Revels~~	Jonathan J. Wright
George H. White	~~Ku Klux Klan~~	Society of the White Rose
Electoral Commission of Fifteen	Howard University	Fisk University
Charles Sumner	Scalawags	13th amendment
Freedmen's Bureau	Thaddeus Stevens	Knights of the White Camelia
15th Amendment	14th Amendment	Grandfather Clause
Jim Crow Laws	Solid South	Henry O. Flipper
	Poll Tax	

CHAPTER XIII. THE FORGOTTEN YEARS 1877-1917

I. The "Let Alone" or "Hands Off" Policy of Presidents After 1877.

- A. Following the Compromise of 1877, Northern leaders continued to preach equality and protection of the Negro.
- B. However, in practice, many Northerners no longer showed sympathy with the ideals of the Reconstruction.
- C. Southern states--where 98% of the slaves lived--were allowed to handle race relations.
- D. President Hayes set the pattern for presidents after 1877 in dealing with Negroes and their civil rights.
- E. "Let Alone" or "Hands Off" became the byword of government policy. This policy was followed by presidents Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft.

II. Congress Joins "Let Alone" Policy.

- A. During Benjamin Harrison's Administration 1890, the Congress considered

two important bills intended to revive the black vote in the South. They were:

1. The Blair Federal Aid to Education Bill.

- a. This bill was to improve public education so as to qualify more Negro voters for the literacy test.

2. The Lodge Federal Elections Bill.

- a. This bill called for supervising national elections so as to reduce anti-Negro frauds.

B. The threat by Southerners, plus various political problems, led to the defeat of both bills. Thus, Congress joined the "Let Alone" Policy which the Southern states demanded.

III. The Growth of Slavery Conflict.

A. Meanwhile, the Southern states had moved to disqualify the Negroes from the polls by various methods such as the poll tax, "Grandfather Clause," literacy tests, and etc.

B. The State of Mississippi called a special constitutional convention for the purpose of disfranchising the Negro in 1890. South Carolina followed suit in 1895.

C. By 1900, the Negroes civil rights in the Southern states were lost ideals. The Negro was again in the chains of slavery.

IV. The Courts Desert the Negro.

A. During the last quarter of the 19th Century, the Federal courts seemed to desert the Negroes in their fight for civil rights by their decisions.

B. The Court Destroys Equal Rights by the Following Decisions (1883).

1. The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

a. This act provided for equal access for all citizens to hotels, theaters, and other places of accommodations.

b. The Supreme Court ruled the 14th Amendment prohibited discrimination by States not private individuals.

2. In 1882, the Court held in the U.S. v. Harris, that sections of the so called Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 which laid heavy penalties on persons conspiring to impede the effects of the 14th and 15th Amendments were unconstitutional.

3. In 1893, the Supreme Court furthered the support of discrimination laws in the famous Plessy v. Ferguson case.

a. This decision upheld "Separate-but-equal" doctrine in areas of public life and expanded the "Jim Crow" system.

V. Segregation Increases Anti-Negro Violence.

A. It was believed the "Jim Crow" laws would create better relations between

the races, but it increased violence against the Negro.

- B. Between 1882 and 1900 alone, 3011 blacks were lynched in the United States. The majority of lynchings occurred in the South.
- C. George H. White, Negro Representative of North Carolina, proposed an anti-lynch law in Congress, but it failed to get reported out of the Judiciary Committee.

VI. Economic Idolation of the Negro.

- A. During the Reconstruction Period, Congress made no effort to turn over land to the freedmen. Few Negroes were able to achieve a measure of economic independence.
- B. Many of the Negroes were forced into sharecropping which was almost as bad as slavery.
- C. Those who went to the cities met with the hostility of the white worker wherever he turned.
- D. Labor unions became the first major American organizations in the post-Civil War period to exclude Negroes. The National Labor Union at first admitted Negroes and then suggested they form separate locals.
 - 1. Isaac Meyers, a Negro Unionist formed the National Colored Labor Union. It did not succeed because it did not include both white and black workers.
 - 2. The Knights of Labor admitted Negroes but this union declined in power and collapsed. This was the first attempt to unite black and white workers.
 - 3. The American Federation of Labor did not exclude Negroes, but allowed its member unions to exclude them or place them in segregated locals.
 - 4. Only the United Mine Workers permitted Negroes to join and did not discriminate against them.

VII. Conflict--Washington vs. DuBois.

- A. Two of the most important Negro leaders during this period, after the death of Douglass, was Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute; and William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, the most distinguished Negro scholar at the turn of the century.
- B. Washington delivered a speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta (1895). Negroes, he said, "could gain the right to full citizenship only by taking pride in themselves, only by prospering as farmers, craftsmen, and businessmen." Washington believed that Negroes should prepare themselves economically before they asked for social and political equality.
- C. Du Bois severely criticized Washington for his views. Du Bois believed that Washington's program "practically accepted the alleged inferiority of the Negro races," and represented the "old attitudes of adjustment and submission."

1. Du Bois demanded for Negroes the right to participate fully in all facets of American life.
2. Du Bois called for a meeting of Negroes to map plans for action in 1905. This meeting is known as the "Niagara Movement." They made a list of demands. Among these demands were these:
 - a. We want full manhood suffrage, and we want it now.
 - b. We want discrimination in public accommodations to cease.
 - c. We claim the right of free men to walk, talk, and be with them that wish to be with us.
 - d. We want the Constitution of the country enforced.

VII. Y. A.A.C.P. and the National Urban League Founded.

- A. After a race riot that took place in Springfield, Illinois in 1908, many Americans united in an effort to quell the rising tide of violence.
- B. Sixty prominent whites and blacks met in New York City on May 30, 1909, and discussed a plan of action. The following year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began its work. Moorfield Storey became its first president. It was organized by both Negro and white reformers.
- C. In 1910, the National Urban League was launched to deal with problems created by the expanding black ghettos of the North.
 1. This interracial organization helped to train Negroes in social work and sought the co-operation of employers in obtaining jobs for the hundreds of migrant Negroes coming to the North.

VIII. The Negro and the "Wild West."

- A. The Negro Exodus 1879.
 1. When the conditions of the South failed to improve politically and economically, Negroes decided to leave the South.
 2. The average Negro farmer wanted land more than political rights. Failure to obtain land, led Benjamin "Pap" Singleton to lead thousands of Negroes to Kansas in 1879. He chose Kansas for his migration because Kansas had few people and the government was granting large tracts of land to anyone willing to farm it. Thousands of others moved into Texas.
- B. Negroes in the "Wild West."
 1. Other Negroes migrated to America's Wild West and played an important part in Western History. Some of these famous men were:
 - a. We have already mentioned the contributions of York with Lewis and Clark, George Bush (1844) one of the first settlers of the Oregon Country, and James Beckworth (1850) famous Indian fighter and discoverer of an important pass through the Sierra Nevadas which bears his name. He, also, became chief of the Crow Indian tribe..

- b. Negro cowboy Nat Love who claims he rode with the James gang and Billy the Kid (1876). He earned the name of "Deadwood Dick."
- c. Bill Pickett was the first to "bulldog" a steer. Other noted cowboys were Britton Johnson, Cherokee Bill, and Ikard Bose.
- d. George Washington was the founder of Centralia, Washington.
- e. George Dennis became a gambling house caterer in California and purchased his mother's freedom.
- f. Isaiah Dorman rode to fame and death with General Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.
- g. Jesse Stahl was called one of the best bronco riders in the world.
- h. James Monroe, James Francis, and William R. Robinson were said to be riders of the Pony Express.
- i. Jim Kelly was an expert wrangler and gunman. He rode with the "Olive Gang" around Broken Bow, Nebraska.
- j. Ben Hodges was an expert cattle rustler and con man.
- k. Mary Fields ran her own stage coach line through rugged Indian territory.
- l. Negro cavalry men constituted 20 per cent of the cavalry force on the frontier. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry patrolled the West from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border fighting outlaws and Indians.
- m. Negroes participated in the "Long Drives" of cattle to railheads, worked in gold fields, and helped build the first transcontinental railroad.

II. The Negro and the Spanish-American War 1898.

- A. When the war began, the American Negro was suffering greater discrimination and oppression than they had experienced since slavery.
- B. Despite the discrimination and oppression, the Negroes were ready to fight for their country.
- C. Only four regiments were actually organized. (Already four regiments were in the standing army before the war.)
- D. The four regular regiments of the army were the only Negro troops to see battle action.
 - 1. They won acclaim at El Caney, Las Guasimas, and San Juan Hill.
 - 2. The famed Rough Riders captured a fort near San Juan Hill and was trapped there by a Spanish counter attack, they were rescued by the 24th and 25th Negro Infantry regiments.
- E. Negro troops enroute to or from posts in the South were treated with contempt.
- F. Racism in the U. S. gained support from America's victory in the War with Spain.

G. By the end of the Spanish-American War, the American Negroes were a despised minority almost isolated from the mainstream of American life. No gains resulted in his quest for freedom--though America did free the peoples of Cuba and the Philippines.

X. Contributions of Other Negroes from 1877 to 1917.

A. There were many contributions by Negroes to American culture during the period from 1877 to 1917. The following are a few of the contributors:

1. Booker T. Washington was the founder of Tuskegee Institute and author of his own biography "Up From Slavery."
2. Violette Johnson first Negro woman to practice before the Supreme Court in 1882.
3. Jan Matzeliger inventor, patented a shoe lasting machine 1883.
4. George Washington Williams wrote "History of the Negro Race in America" (1883), and "History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" (1888).
5. The first Negro Medical Society was formed in 1884.
6. John Roy Lynch presided over the Republican Convention 1884.
7. Provident Hospital school for Negro nurses was founded in Chicago in 1889 by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams.
8. Fredrick Douglass became minister to Haiti 1889.
9. Peter Jackson boxed 61 rounds draw with Jim Corbett 1891.
10. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed world's first successful open heart operation 1893.
11. Booker T. Washington delivered his famous "Atlanta Compromise" speech 1895.
12. Dr. Mary Church Terrell founded National Association of Colored Women 1896.
13. W. E. B. Du Bois published "Suppression of African Slave" 1896, and "Souls of Black Folk" 1903.
14. John Merrick and Dr. A. M. Moore founded N. C. Life Insurance Co. in 1898.
15. William Trotter founded the Boston Guardian, militant newspaper 1901.
16. Robert S. Abbott began publication of Chicago Defender 1905.
17. Alpha Phi Alpha first Negro Greek letter fraternity founded 1906.
18. Alaine Locke first Negro American Rhodes Scholar 1907.
19. Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns for Heavy-Weight Championship in boxing in 1907. The first black heavy-weight champion.
20. N.A.A.C.P. founded 1909.
21. Nannie Burroughs founded National Training School for Women in Washington D.C. in 1909.
22. Dr. Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History 1915.

23. The National Urban League organized in New York City in 1909.
24. Professor Ernest E. Just received an award of achievement in biology 1915.
25. Major Charles Young received an award for services in Liberia 1916.
26. Harry T. Burleigh received an award for excellence in the field of music 1917.
27. Commander Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole 1909.
29. Elijah McCoy obtained his first patent on an automatic lubricator in 1872.
30. John Mercer Langston member of Congress wrote his popular biography.
31. Charles Waddell Chesnut achieved a national reputation for his short stories and novels. Best known work the "Conjure Women."
32. Phillip Lawrence Dunbar gifted poet. First book poems written at age twenty, "Oak and Ivy" 1889. Hailed as the "Poet Laureate of the Negro race." Best known work, "Lyrics of Lowly Life."
33. Several Negroes achieved fame as painters. Edwin M. Bannister best known landscape, "Under the Oaks" 1876. Henry O. Tanner dubbed the "Dean of American Painters."
34. Edmonia Lewis sculpture, "Forever Free" 1889.
35. James A. Bland noted Negro composer. Most popular composition, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," the state song of Virginia.
36. Archibald H. Grimke, graduate of Harvard Law School, wrote biographies of Charles Sumner and William L. Garrison.
37. William S. Scarborough became president of Wilberforce University of Ohio. His text book "First Lessons in Greek" was used at Yale University and others.
38. George Walker and Bert Williams were successful musical performers 1896. Their show "In Dahomey" got a command performance before the king and queen of England.
39. Graville T. Woods and Lewis Howard Latimer were pioneers in electronics. Latimer aided Bell and Edison.
40. T. Thomas Fortune leading New York Journalist 1889. Helped set up over 40 black protection leagues across the country.

XI. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

"Let Alone Policy"
 Booker T. Washington
 National Urban League
 American Federation of Labor
 "Separate-but-Equal Doctrine"
 United Mine Workers
 Plessy v. Ferguson
 James Beckworth
 James A. Bland

U. S. v. Harris
 Niagara Movement
 Nat Love
 Jack Johnson
 Bert Williams
 Knights of Labor
 Phillip L. Dunbar
 Isaiah Dorman

Isaac Meyers
 Moorfield Storey
 Jan Matzeliger
 Matthew Henson
 George Walker
 N.A.A.C.P.
 "Pap" Singleton
 Peter Jackson

CHAPTER XIV. WORLD WAR I THROUGH THE "ROARING TWENTIES" 1917-1929

I. President Wilson and the Negro 1913.

- A. Many Negroes supported Woodrow Wilson in the Election of 1912, because they had lost faith and were distrustful of Taft and Roosevelt.
- B. During the campaign Wilson declared to see "justice done to colored people in every matter." Yet, after his election, he failed to take any action toward elimination of oppression and brutality toward the Negro.
- C. Soon after the United States entered World War I, race riots broke out in East St. Louis. Forty Negroes lost their lives. In July, 1917, 10,000 Negroes marched in silence protesting lynchings and racial violence in New York City.

II. The Negro in World War I.

A. Negroes Volunteer for World War I.

1. The Negroes promptly answered the call to arms. Hoping this war to "make the world safe for democracy" would also end oppression in America and rid the country of race hatred.
2. The Army had set a quota on the number of Negro enlistees--the quota filled in a week following the declaration of war and would not accept any more volunteers.
3. Negroes were barred from the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard throughout the war. The Navy included some 10,000 Negroes. Finally, every branch of the armed forces that accepted Negroes required them to serve in segregated units.
4. The highest ranking Negro, Colonel Charles Young, was retired as soon as the war started because he had high blood pressure. To show to the world that he was physically fit, he rode a horse from Ohio to Washington, D.C.

B. The Selective Service Act 1917.

1. The restriction on Negroes ended with the passage of the Selective Service Act (1917). This law called for the enlistment of all able-bodied men.
2. More than 2,000,000 Negroes registered for the draft. During the war, 371,000 served in the armed services, 100,000 served overseas in France.
3. Discrimination of Negroes during the war was not encouraging to those fighting for their homeland.
 - a. Insults to Negro soldiers triggered riots in the South, 1917.
 - b. Of the 100,000 Negroes that served in France, nearly three-quarters were assigned to labor forces. They loaded and unloaded ships, handled supplies, built roads and bridges. Only about one-half the black troops fought as soldiers. Most Negro units were assigned to the French command. In the Navy blacks served as mess stewards.

- c. Negro soldiers were placed in segregated units under white officers. Pressure finally brought the establishment of a segregated officers training camp (1917)
- d. Thirteen hundred and fifty three Negro officers were commissioned during the war.
- e. Negroes in uniform encountered "Jim Crow" treatment throughout the war.
- f. World War I tested the Negroes loyalty to his country. In addition to discrimination in the armed forces, his people back home were being subjected to lynchings, murders, and race riots.

C. Negro Heroism in France.

- 1. Black units fought bravely in France. The all-black 369th Infantry ("Hell Fighters"--name given to this unit by the Germans) unit was cited for bravery eleven different times.
- 2. The first two Americans to win the coveted French "Croix de Guerre" were Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, New York Negroes, of the 369th, who wiped out a twenty-man German raiding party.
- 3. The Eighty Illinois Infantry, renamed the 370th U.S. Infantry had 20 men who received the Distinguished Service Cross. One received the Distinguished Service Medal, and 68 received various grades of the "Croix de Guerre".

III. The "Great Migration" to the North 1916-1918.

- A. The growing restiveness of black America was accompanied and fed by a mass migration of Southern Negroes to Northern cities. In the years 1916 to 1918 alone, a half million Negroes moved North.
- B. Reasons for the Migration to the North.
 - 1. Fear of violence in South.
 - 2. To escape drudgery.
 - 3. To stop saying "Yes ma'am" or "Yes Sir" to all white people.
 - 4. To get away from the southern sharecropper-debt system that kept Negroes in peonage.
 - 5. To fill labor shortage caused by the booming war industry.
 - 6. High wages and better working conditions.
 - 7. Better educational opportunities.
 - 8. Press and letters from friends encouraged migration.
 - 9. No restrictions on voting which would give them political power.
 - a. This was made manifest when Oscar Priest was elected alderman from Chicago's South Side and later elected to the House of Representatives (1928). He became the first Northerner Negro to win a seat in Congress.
 - b. Edward B. Johnson won election to the lower house of the New York State Legislature.

- C. The great Negro migration to the North was aided by the National Urban League founded in 1911. It aided the migrant from the South in solving his problems. Weldon Johnson, first executive secretary, of the N.A.A.C.P. and Walter Francis White who succeeded Johnson, also, give aid to the migrating Negroes.

IV. The Negro Comes Home to Racism..

- A. Negroes had given their lives for the cause of democracy on the war fields of Europe. It was only natural that they expected to share in democracy at home.
- B. The returning Negroes were more determined than ever to continue the quest for freedom.
- C. New York and Chicago greeted the Negro regiments home from the war with great enthusiasm.
- D. However, little did the returning veterans realize that they had returned to a land of bigotry and racism.

V. The Ku Klux Klan Revival.

- A. During the era of isolationsim, disillusionment, and bigotry that followed the war, the Negroes made little headway in their struggle for equality. A revived Ku Klux Klan (5 million members) used all power to keep the Negro from accomplishing equality.
 - 1. The Klan's hate program was broadened to include radicals, Catholics, Jews, foreigners, unionists, and liberals as well as Negroes. However, it reserved most of its hatred for the Negro.
 - 2. At the height of the Ku Klux Klan's power in the middle 1920's, the Klan controlled the politics of several states.
 - 3. The Klan worked to strengthen segregation, to intimidate black leaders, and to foster anti-Negro violence. This resulted in the lynching of many Negroes during this period.

VI. The "Red Summer" of 1919.

- A. Urban racial violence is hardly a new phenomenon in America, but until recent times, it never struck the country with quite the force of the "Red Summer" of 1919.
 - 1. Civil rights leader, James Weldon Johnson, originated the title "Red Summer." He was referring to the race riots that bloodied the streets of twenty towns and cities in the six-month period from April to early October, 1919.
- B. These bloody riots were fueled by economic, political, and social tensions.
- C. The smoldering fires of antagonism between blacks and whites burst into furious and bloody rioting in July, 1919.
- D. The "Red Summer" riots occurred in Longview, Texas, Knoxville, Tennessee, Elaine, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Illinois, and Omaha,

Nebraska. It is estimated that in the summer of 1919 over 20 major riots took place in the United States.

- E. Many lives were lost and hundreds were injured in these riots. Property damage ran into the millions.

VII. Two Prophets of Race Pride: Garvey and Du Bois.

- A. During the 1920's, two forceful leaders worked to mobilize race pride--
Marcus Garvey and W. E. B. Du Bois.

B. Marcus Garvey and the U. N. I. A.

1. Marcus Garvey came to the United States from Jamaica in 1916. He settled in Harlem where he organized:
 - a. The Universal Negro Improvement Association.
 - (1) The aims of this organization was to found a Negro nation in Africa. He was to organize it, to develop it, to arm it, and make it the defender of Negroes the world over.
 - (2) The membership boomed. It is believed the membership was between 9,700 and 80,000.
2. Garvey preached the gospel of "Black is Beautiful."
3. In 1919, he organized a Black Star Line of steamships as the commercial arm of his organization. He collected ten million dollars to build ships.
4. His downfall came in 1923 when he insisted on being his own lawyer in a trial for mail fraud in selling shares of the Black Star Lines.
5. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in a federal prison. Pardoned after 30 months, he returned to Jamaica and died in London in 1940.
6. He was popular not because he urged Negroes to migrate to Africa, but because he encouraged them to take pride in being black.

C. W. E. B. Du Bois.

1. Du Bois for years had been one of the Negroes greatest leaders. He had only scorn for Garvey. He dismissed Garvey's muddled revival of old African colonization schemes as "spiritual bankruptcy and futility."
2. In 1917, Du Bois proposed that German colonies conquered in World War I and the Belgium Congo be joined in a new independent African Nation.
 - a. In 1919, with the N.A.A.C.P. backing him, Du Bois went to Paris and convened the first Pan-African Congress to push the scheme during the Paris Peace Conference. (The Pan-African Congresses continued at intervals until they were succeeded, in 1958, by a historic All-African Conference at Accra, Ghana.) The scheme of Du Bois was never fully accomplished.
3. Du Bois main concern was for the welfare of the American Negro. He edited the Crisis, wrote poetry, novels, and led student walkouts.
4. In 1934, Du Bois resigned from the N.A.A.C.P. and advocated a go-it-alone ("voluntary segregation") policy for Negroes instead of

all-out integration.

5. Du Bois made pilgrimages to Moscow and Peking and joined the Communist Party in 1961 at the age of 93.
6. In 1950, he was indicted on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent but was promptly acquitted.
7. Du Bois died in Ghana in 1963. Angry and bitter he had renounced his U. S. citizenship and became a citizen of Ghana.

VIII. The Harlem Renaissance or "Black Renaissance" of the 1920's.

A. A Period of Cultural Creativity.

1. While the Garveyites were advocating the return to Africa as the only solution to the Negroes problem of freedom, a new group began to cry out for first class citizenship through song, poetry, essay, and the novel.
2. This cultural phenomenon occurred in many communities, but it focused in Harlem because it was here that most of the talented scholars lived.
3. From this cultural development called the Harlem Renaissance or "Black Renaissance," new voices urged the country to redeem its pledges--equality for all.
4. During this period the talents of many Negroes came to the front. Their talents pointed out the denials of social and economic justice in song, poetry, and the novel.
5. This cultural movement had an impact on the white American who developed a sudden fad for black culture. It showed America that the supposed Negro "inferiority" was indeed a myth. The movement, also, opened the door a little wider for the Negro to participate in the mainstream of American life.

B. Writers Start the Harlem Renaissance.

1. Probably the most important figures in the Harlem Renaissance were its poets.
 - a. Claude McKay came from Jamaica with his "Songs of Jamaica" in 1911 and established himself in 1922 as the first writer of the Harlem Renaissance movement with his book of verse, "Harlem Shadows." His best known poem was "If We Must Die" a protest against race riots.
 - b. Countee Cullen, son of a New York Minister, won prominence at age 22 with his first book of poems, "Color" published in 1925, and "The Black Christ" in 1929.
 - c. Langston Hughes after a debut in poetry, "The Weary Blues" (1926), produced a first novel "Not Without Laughter" in 1930. He became one of America's most prolific writers until his death in 1967.
 - d. James Weldon Johnson published his first book of poetry in 1917. He was the historian and chronicler of the Renaissance. His "Lift Every Voice and Sing," composed in 1900, is regarded by many Negroes as the Negro National Anthem.

- g. Alain Locke was popular essayist and contributor to the Harlem Renaissance. His anthology, "The New Negro" (1935) helped alter interested whites in black cultural activities.
- h. Jean Toomer's "Cane" (1923), considered by many the single best literary work of the Renaissance. It tried to recapture the life of the black people in Southern lumber camps.
- i. Other Negro writers who became famous were Richard Wright, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Arna Bontemps, Walter White, Rudolph Fisher, and Jesse Fauset. They represented the new emancipated Negro in defying the old attitudes. Many of them eventually sought exile abroad.

C. The Negro and the Performing Arts During the Harlem Renaissance.

- 1. The frantic, frolicking "Twenties" touched the theater, and made the Negro theater the order for the times.
- 2. In 1921, the first big Negro musical "Shuffle Along" ran for a year in New York City and two on the road.
- 3. "Chocolate Dandies" with Josephine Baker and "Africana" with Ethel Waters, one of the stage greats, made theater history.
- 4. Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" opened in 1920 with Charles Gilpin, a Negro in the leading role.
- 5. Paul Robeson, an All-American football player, opened in O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" in 1923. Robeson remained popular until the late 1940's when his radical politics cost him public favor. Bill Robinson became a very popular dancer and actor during this period.
- 6. Other productions that focused on black life were "Porgy" a 1927 musical, "Harlem," and "The Green Pastures" (1930).

D. The "Blues" and "Jazz" Sweep the Land.

- 1. Out of this era came the idea of singing Blue Songs. Rhythmic Jazz, Blue Songs, and Spirituals were brought from New Orleans to the North and to the world by black musicians.
- 2. Moreover, this movement was to give jobs in music halls, vaudeville theaters, and night clubs to Negro musicians and performers.
- 3. Some of the greats of the Blues and Jazz Era were:
 - a. Gertrude "Ma" Rainey who helped make blues music into professional entertainment.
 - b. Bessie Smith, known as the "Empress of the Blues," was probably the finest blue singer in the world.
 - c. Other famous singers included the incomparable Ethel Waters, Josephine Baker, Trixie Smith and Sippie Wallace.

E. Musicians of the Blues and Jazz Age.

- a. It was William Christopher (W.C.) Handy that revolutionized American music with his "St. Louis Blues."

- b. The first real Jazz Band--of the era was organized by Joseph "King" Oliver in Chicago. The band featured Louis Armstrong, with his amazing trumpet, destined to become a legend in his own time.
- c. The best Jazz band in America after 1928, was the famed Duke Ellington's. He became recognized as a composer, band leader, pianist, and arranger.
- d. Another early promoter of big Jazz bands of the 1920's was Jimmie Lunceford.
- e. "Minnie the Moocher" became a by-word of the 1920's--as Cab Calloway thrilled white audiences with Jazz.
- F. The Harlem Renaissance spanned the arts. There was painting, sculpture, theater, and above all Jazz. It began with Negro musicians in the South moved to Chicago--and flowered in the 1920's.

IX. End of an Era.

- A. The Stock Market Crash brought about an end to this glorious era. Negro talent joined the white talent--on the headlines.
- B. The Negro Prosperity Decade, the Jazz Age, the Harlem Renaissance--all had ended together.

X. Negro Legal Victories During the Harlem Renaissance Period.

- A. In 1915, the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional to have registration only for voters whose ancestors could vote.
- B. In 1918, the National Liberty Congress of Colored Americans petitioned Congress for an anti-lynching bill. It passed in 1922.
- C. In 1927, the Supreme Court rejected a Texas law barring blacks from voting in "White Primaries."

XI. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Selective Service Act
Black Star Line
Pan-African Congress
All-African Conference
Great Migration 1919
Harlem Renaissance
James Weldon Johnson
Chocolate Dandies
Africana
Porgy
The Green Pastures
Bessie Smith
Gertrude Rainey

Charles Young
W.E.B. Du Bois
Crisis
Henry Johnson
Oscan Priest
Edward B. Johnson
Countee Cullen
Josephine Baker
Paul Robeson
Harlem
Blues
St. Louis Blues
Joseph Oliver
Louis Armstrong

Marcus Garvey
U.N.I.A.
Red Summer
Needham Roberts
Claude McKay
Langston Hughes
Jean Toomer
Ethel Waters
Bill Robinson
Jazz Age
William Handy
Duke Ellington
Cab Calloway

CHAPTER XV THE NEGRO IN THE DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II 1930-1949

I. Negroes Faith in Presidents.

- A. Through the years, Negroes had placed the faith in Presidents who let them down. So, when Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 spoke of a "New Deal" for all Americans, blacks were skeptical. They had voted Republican for years. Now they switched their vote to F. D. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party. The skeptics were wrong--the Depression which hurt black people more than anyone found the federal government under Roosevelt an unexpected ally.

II. The Negro and the Depression.

- A. The Depression that crippled the U.S. during the 1930's hurt the Negroes the hardest. The black soon found out he was the last to be hired and the first to be fired.
- B. President Roosevelt did not disappoint the Negro. The "Alphabet Agencies" of the New Deal were encouraged to hire Negroes. The Negroes were the main beneficiaries of the recovery program instituted by the New Deal.
 1. There were, however, serious shortcomings in the New Deal programs, but without the Federal government and its agencies a great number of black people would never have made it through the Depression.
- C. The "Black Cabinet."
 1. Almost immediately, President Roosevelt formed what came to be called his "Black Cabinet"--a group of Negro administrators who advised in Negro affairs and traveled the country to ensure impartiality in the application of new federal aid programs.
 2. Ralph Bunche, Robert C. Weaver, William H. Hastie, and Mary McCleod Bethune were a few of the prominent Negroes serving in the "Black Cabinet."

III. Blacks in the Labor Movement During the Depression.

- A. Before 1935, the largest labor union was the American Federation of Labor. However, all workers in this union had a skilled trade. Most black workers were unskilled laborers and could not join.
- B. In 1935, a group of leaders within the A.F. of L. led by John L. Lewis formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations(C.I.O.). The C.I.O. allowed all workers in an industry to join--not just those who had skilled trades.
- C. At first, the Negroes were skeptical about joining. However, the C.I.O. vowed there would not be any discrimination which turned out to be true.
- D. Negro organizations such as N.A.A.C.P. and the National Urban League urged the blacks to join and support the C.I.O. For the first time, Negroes joined the labor movement in great numbers.
- E. A few blacks did belong to labor unions before the C.I.O.

1. The most prominent of labor unions was the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, organized by Asa Phillip Randolph in 1925.

IV. Segregation and Break-Throughs During the Depression.

- A. During the Depression years, segregation was still strictly enforced in many areas, but break-throughs did appear for the benefit of the Negro.
 1. In 1934, the Broadway hit, "The Green Pastures"--with an all-Negro cast played at the National Theater in Washington D. C. Negroes were not allowed to buy tickets.
 2. In 1939, Marian Anderson--recognized as one of America's great contraltos--was refused permission to sing at Washington's Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
 - a. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife and supporter of underprivileged Americans of all races, resigned her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.
 - b. Roosevelt's Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes (A past President of the Chicago N.A.A.C.P.) arranged for Miss Anderson to hold the concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial--75,000 attended the concert.
- B. Though there were areas of strict segregation and racism in our country, the Depression years--were years in which the Negro was gradually moving toward first class citizenship. Some of the signs could be seen in the following events:
 1. Father Divine (George Baker) during the Depression united people of both races.
 - a. Father Divine's Peace Movement had its beginnings on Long Island in 1919, but did not gain a large following until the Depression of the 1930's when "Peace Missions" were set up to help the needy. Anyone black or white could receive food and clothing at these Missions. Blacks and whites joined the movement.
 2. In 1934, Arthur Mitchell became the first Negro Democratic congressman elected from Chicago.
 3. Jesse Owens, won 3 track championships at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.
 4. Joe Louis, Detroit's Brown Bomber, won the heavyweight boxing championship from James Braddock in 1937. He held the title longer than any other champion in history (12 years).
 5. William Hastie became the first Negro Federal judge. He served in the Virgin Islands in 1937.
 6. The National Council of Negro Women was founded by Mary M. Bethune in 1935.
 7. Ethel Waters starred in "Mamba's Daughter" in 1939.
 8. In 1938, the U.S. Supreme Court said all states must provide equal educational facilities.
 9. J. Matilda Bolin became the first Negro woman judge in New York City, appointed by Mayor La Guardia in 1939.

V. The Negro in World War II.

- A. With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the U.S. became the arsenal of democracy. The demand for workers in defense industries ended the mass unemployment problem of the Depression.
1. Nevertheless, Negroes found discrimination in the hiring of workers.
 2. In June, 1941, Walter White of N.A.A.C.P. and A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro leaders called on President Roosevelt and urged him to call for an end of discrimination in defense industries.
 3. It is said, Randolph threatened a mass "March-on-Washington" of Negroes to protest discrimination in war industries.
 4. Executive Order 8802.
 - a. The threatened protest march led President Roosevelt to issue his famous Executive Order 8802 of June 25, 1941. It urged that workers in defense industries be hired "without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or national origin." All government contracts had this anti-discrimination clause included.
 - b. The Executive Order 8802, also, established the first Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission to hear charges of discrimination.
- B. The Negro Fights in World War II.
1. The Negro Contribution to the Fighting.
 - a. 700,000 blacks served in the Army.
 - b. 165,000 blacks served in the Navy.
 - c. 17,000 blacks served in the Marines.
 - d. 5,000 blacks served in the Coast Guard.
 - e. 24,000 blacks served in the Merchant Marine.
 - f. It is estimated over one million black men and women served their country during World War II. About one-half of the Negroes served overseas.
 2. Executive Order 8802 did not apply to the armed forces. The million blacks who served during the war were segregated in camps, military posts, and in their fighting units.
 3. Only a few Negroes were allowed to fight. Most of them served as they had in every war in service battalions. As compared to World War I, there was generally less discrimination during World War II in the armed forces.
 - a. Partly responsible for this change was the performance of Dorie Miller, shift in government policy, changes in attitude produced during the depression, plus President Roosevelt's personal promise of a "New Deal."
 - b. These new attitudes resulted in the training of black officers at racially mixed camps at the outset of the war.

4. Blacks Distinguish Themselves During War.

- a. Dorie Miller, a messman, became the first American hero of World War II. He won the Navy Cross by bringing down 2 or 4 Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor (1941). He died at sea in 1944 when his ship was torpedoed.
- b. The first black general in American History, Benjamin O. Davis Sr. was appointed to this rank by President Roosevelt in 1940.
- c. Two other mess attendants, Leonard Roy Harmon and William Pinckney won the Navy Cross for courageous action under fire.
- d. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1936--the first Negro to graduate from West Point since Lt. Charles Young's graduation in 1889. As commander of the 332nd Fighter Group flew more than 3,000 missions over North Africa, Italy, France, and Central Europe. The 332nd destroyed 260 enemy planes, damaged 148 others, and sank a German destroyer. Ninety-five of its pilots were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses. (Pres. L. B. Johnson placed him in command of all U. S. forces in South Korea in 1964.) His 332nd Fighter Group ("Red Tails") was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation, the highest unit citation for its attack on Berlin.
- e. More than 5,000 black men volunteered to fight in the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium in 1944.
- f. While the Ninety-second Division was subject to criticism during the Italian campaign, its overall record was good. The Division lost 3,000 lives in the Italian Campaign. Members were awarded 65 Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, and 1,300 Purple Hearts.
- g. The Ninety-third Infantry Division performed well in the Pacific.
- h. Other units fought well in other theaters of the war bringing distinction and honor to their race.

VI. The "Second Migration" to the Cities.

- A. World War II started the "Second Migration" of the Negro from the South. Job opportunities beckoned them not only to the Northern cities, but large numbers went to cities on the West Coast, particularly Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It has been estimated that from 1939 to 1950 over 2,500,000 blacks left the South for Northern and West Coast urban centers.
- B. Negroes found industrial jobs at wages undreamed of by their brothers still confined within the borders of the rural South.
- C. Racial Tension in the Cities Leads to Riots.
 1. Racial tensions were serious problems in our cities during World War II. Industrial cities were crowded and housing was hard to get. These frustrations led to race riots in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, and Detroit in 1943. Detroit experienced the worst mob violence of the period. Thirty-four lives were lost and property damage ran into the millions.
 2. In 1942, a group of black and white citizens formed an organization called the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The purpose was to end segregation in public places such as restaurants, amusement

parks, and hotels. James Farmer was its first leader. CORE did most of its work in Northern cities during World War II.

VII. Death of President Roosevelt 1945.

- A. The death of President Roosevelt in 1945 grieved the Negroes because they felt he had been the best President for them since Lincoln. The President's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, had endeared her to the black Americans.

VIII. President Truman's Early Stand on Negro Rights.

- A. As soon as Harry Truman became President, he took a strong stand on Negro rights. He asked Congress to pass laws against lynching and the poll tax.
- B. Congress failed to take action, so the President by an executive order set up a Committee on Civil Rights. It was to investigate and recommend ways of striking at discrimination and segregation in voting, employment, housing, and other fields.
- C. No new legislation was passed in 1948, but the President took it upon himself to issue Executive Order 9981. By this order, the President as commander-in-chief of the armed forces ordered full integration of the armed services. By the time the Korean War broke out in 1950, military integration was a fact.

IX. Accomplishment of Negroes in the Period 1939-1949.

- A. In the period of 1939 to 1949, Negroes made a great number of contributions to American culture. The number is on the increase from year to year. It is, also, during this period that Negroes began to enter the mainstream of American life. Accomplishments and achievements of many blacks during this period had been recorded earlier in this chapter, a few more are listed with their achievements:
1. Dr. Charles Drew developed the blood bank system in 1941.
 2. Black women were admitted to WAVES in 1944.
 3. Palisades, New Jersey, swimming pool was integrated after a years battle in the courts and newspapers 1949.
 4. Adam Clayton Powell was the first elected Congressmen from East in 1944.
 5. In 1946, Mrs. E. C. Clement was the first Negro named "Mother of the Year."
 6. In 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first black major league baseball player.

X. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Congress of Industrial
Organizations
Sleeping Car Porters
Executive Order 8802
Congress of Racial Equality
A. Phillip Randolph
Dorie Miller

New Deal
Robert C. Weaver
Black Cabinet
Jesse Owens
Mary M. Bethune
Father Divine
Benjamin O. Davis Sr.

Ralph Bunche
Alphabet Agencies
John L. Lewis
Ethel Waters
Marian Anderson
Joe Louis
Benjamin O. Davis Jr.

CHAPTER XVI THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION 1950-1960

I. The Korean War 1950.

- A. During the Korean War the armed forces had begun to integrate. Black and white soldiers fought side by side. Army integration did not mean that discrimination had ended. It was, however, another major step towards ending discrimination. The black soldiers had more opportunities in the Korean War than in any previous war.
- B. William Thompson and Cornelius H. Charlton were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Korean conflict.

II. The Road to Equality.

A. The McLaurin and Sweatt Cases 1950.

- 1. Discrimination against the Negro received another set back in education during the 1950's with the McLaurin and Sweatt Cases.
 - a. The McLaurin Case 1950.
 - (1) G. W. McLaurin a black school teacher applied to enter the University of Oklahoma to work for a higher degree. When admitted, he was not allowed to sit with other students in class, required to eat at separate table in the cafeteria, and study in the library near a sign which read, "Reserved for Colored."
 - (2) The Supreme Court ruled in 1950 against this discrimination and ordered it stopped.
 - b. The Sweatt Case 1950.
 - (1) Herman Sweatt tried to enter the University of Texas Law School in 1950. In order to keep Sweatt out of the University, the state tried to establish a black school of law immediately.
 - (2) The Supreme Court ruled "we cannot conclude that the education offered is substantially equal to that which he would receive if admitted to the University of Texas Law School."

B. Brown vs. Board of Education Topeka, Kansas 1954.

- 1. The N.A.A.C.P. had been successful on individual cases involving education. However, it was determined better results could be had, if they attacked the whole concept of educational racial segregation.
- 2. The Supreme Court in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson in 1896 had given its consent to racial segregation in education on a "separate-but-equal" basis. The goal then was to bring cases before the Court to show the Court this policy of education was not equal and was in violation of the Constitution.
- 3. By 1954, President Eisenhower was in office; and a great Negro victory against discrimination was at hand.

4. Brown vs. Board of Education 1954.

- a. In the Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, the Court was shown that the "Separate-but-equal" doctrine laid down in 1896 had deprived the Negro children of their educational rights. Negro schools had been separate but not equal.
 - b. The Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Earl Warren, declared-- "In the field of public education the doctrine of "separate-but-equal" has no place. Separate education facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." All 9 judges supported the ruling.
- C. In 1955, the Supreme Court elaborating on the earlier decision, ordered school authorities to desegregate with "all deliberate speed."
- D. Many school districts used every means they could devise to avoid obeying the Court's order.
- E. De Facto Segregation--meaning schools which were segregated in practice--which flourished in the North, also, were called upon to desegregate by the Court.
1. De Jure Segregation--meaning segregation by law--is what school segregation was known in the South.
- F. The Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation in busses, waiting rooms, and railroad coaches wherever interstate travel was involved in 1955.
- G. In 1956, Autherine Lucy entered the University of Alabama. She was eventually expelled. The trustees were able to keep the University segregated for another seven years.
- H. The Bus Boycott in Montgomery 1956.
1. In 1956, Mrs. Rosa Parks of Montgomery, Alabama, simply refused to get up and give her seat to a white man in a Montgomery bus. She was tired and fed up.
 2. So, began the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955-56, led by Martin Luther King. For 381 days, Negroes refused to ride Montgomery busses. The Boycott ended only after a Supreme Court decision ruled bus segregation illegal.
 3. Results of the Bus Boycott in Montgomery.
 - a. The Boycott had a more immediate--and more profound--effect in influencing what was just coming to be known as the "Civil Rights Movement." The Boycott was the first nonviolent mass action aimed at breaking down segregation and discrimination.
 - b. It thrust Martin Luther King, then an obscure Montgomery minister, into Negro leadership and national prominence.
 - c. Most important, it showed that black Americans recognized that court decisions were not enough, that something more was needed to breakdown a system of repression that showed few signs of weakening.

- I. The Supreme Court's order to desegregate had been sweeping and explicit, but Southern compliance was minimal. In Prince Edward County, Virginia public schools were closed for five years to avoid integration. Alabama and Mississippi stalled it for nine and ten years.
- J. The First Test of Desegregation.
 - 1. The first test of resistance to desegregation occurred in 1957 at Little Rock, Arkansas, when Federal courts tried to integrate the City's Central High School.
 - 2. Elizabeth Eckford, a black teen-ager, braved a mob to enter Central High School.
 - 3. Governor Orval Faubus said he was calling out the Arkansas National Guard to prevent black enrollment. A Federal court forced Faubus to withdraw the guardsmen.
 - 4. Finally, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent in U.S. paratroopers to enforce the law (1959). This was the first time since Reconstruction that a President had used troops to protect the rights of Southern Negroes.
- K. Desegregation Improves Students Work.
 - 1. "Along with other developments which have made this country aware that human talent is its most precious resource, this questioning of racial practices has also stimulated interest in cultural causes of low scholastic achievement. Obviously, segregated housing and low social and economic status are factors in poor scholastic performance. In fact, some sincere authorities believe that efforts to improve education for Negroes must start with these factors rather than in the schools."
 - 2. "On the otherhand, Negroes in desegregated schools (not in every case) improved their work; so did students in all-Negro schools when the prospect of moving to integrated schools was held out before them. Previous judgments of the capacities of these students had been wrong; perhaps I.Q. and other measures of learning capacity indicated flexible ceilings which could be raised. Reading, vocabulary, arithmetic skills improved from 93 to 102. One boy who tested at 93 in the beginning went up to 133, and twelve others rose as much as 21 points."
- L. In 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was organized, with Martin Luther King Jr., as president.
- M. New York City adopted the Nation's first municipal Fair Housing Practice Law against religions or racial discrimination in housing (1957). New York had, also, been the first city to adopt a Fair Employment Practice Law in 1945.
- N. The Civil Rights Act of 1957.
 - 1. In Washington, the area for civil rights decisions had moved to the branch of government which had been least responsive--the legislative. Congress, stalled principally by the filibuster technique, had done little.
 - 2. In 1957, Congress passed a weak civil rights bill which created a U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, but not much else. The first strong civil rights law had to wait until 1964.

3. The Civil Rights Act of 1957.

a. Provisions:

- (1) Created a Commission on Civil Rights with power of investigating denial of voting rights based on unfair discrimination.
- (2) Gave the Department of Justice certain powers of enforcement.

O. The Non-Violent "Sit-Ins" 1960.

1. The Greensboro "Sit-In" 1960.

- a. It was in Greensboro, North Carolina, in February, 1960, that "Sit-Ins" entered the language. Four freshmen from the all-Negro North Carolina A&T College sat down at the lunch counter of a dime store, ordered coffee, and waited coffeeless until the store closed. Within a few months lunch counters, libraries, department stores, and etc. "Sit-Ins" had been staged in every Southern state. Along with "Sit-Ins," came "Wade-Ins" at segregated beaches across the South.
- b. San Antonio, Texas, became the first large city of the South to integrate lunch counters. Later several national chain stores announced that they had desegregated lunch counters in 150 of their stores in 112 cities.

P. Congress Passes the Civil Rights Act 1960..

1. When Southern officials obstructed the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1960.
 - a. Provisions:
 - (1) Under this act, penalties were provided for anyone resorting to violence to obstruct the Civil Rights Act.
 - (2) Placed restrictions on election officials to help secure the enforcement of voting rights.

III. SNCC and "Black Muslims" 1960.

A. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) 1960.

1. "Freedom Now," not tomorrow became the cry of "Sit-In" students. A number of them met in April, 1960, and founded the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Dr. Martin L. King originally called the meeting, but the students felt his approach was too moderate and broke with his organization.
2. The SNCC took the lead in "Sit-Ins" and "Wade-In" movements in the South and became a leading group in the struggle for social revolution. The organization was destined to go through a succession of transformations as it responded to the passionate demands of militant black youth.

B. The "Black Muslims" 1960.

1. There were all-Negro organizations that advocated racial separation.

Like the Garveyites of the 1920's, they called for the creation of an independent black nation on territory to be ceded by the U.S.

2. Elijah Muhammad, their leader claimed membership of 250,000 by 1963. However, reliable estimates recorded the membership at a much lower figure. Muhammad's followers were pledged to work for separation of the races and the establishment of a "Black Nation" within the U.S.
3. By 1967, the "Black Muslims" ceased to be a force in the struggle for equal rights.

IV. Contributions of Negroes to American Culture 1950-1960.

A. The following are some of the Negroes who contributed to American Culture during this period.

1. Ralph Bunche was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1950 for his part in bringing peace to the Holy Land.
2. Mrs. E. Sampson was the first U.S. Negro appointed as a representative to the United Nations in 1950.
3. The first black delegate was seated in the American Medical Association in 1950.
4. In 1950, Althea Gibson became the first black in national tennis championship play. (Women's Singles Champion in 1957-58.)
5. Ralph Ellison wrote "The Invisible Man" in 1952.
6. Albert W. Dent was elected President of the National Health Council in 1953.
7. Louis Peterson's play "Take a Giant Step" opened on Broadway in 1953.
8. E. L. Ashford became the first Negro umpire in organized baseball in 1954.
9. S. Richardson became Chairman of the Federal Parole Board in 1954.
10. Marian Anderson became the first Negro singer to perform in the Metropolitan Opera House (1955).
11. Clifton R. Wharton was made minister to Rumania in 1958.
12. Lorraine Hansberry's play "Raisin in the Sun" opened on Broadway in 1959.

V. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Brown vs. Board of Education
Topeka, Kansas
Plessy vs. Ferguson
"Separate-but-Equal"
Civil Rights Act 1957
Civil Rights Act 1960
De Jure Segregation

William Thompson
McLaurin Case
Martin L. King
SNCC
Aurtherine Lucy
De Facto Segregation
Greensboro "Sit-In"

Cornelius H. Charlton
Sweatt Case
Rosa Parks
Elijah Muhammad
Black Muslims
Civil Rights
Movement

CHAPTER XVII THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY FROM KENNEDY-JOHNSON YEARS TO THE PRESENT 1961-1971

I. Blacks Support Kennedy in Election of 1960.

- A. A majority of the Negroes supported John F. Kennedy in the Election of 1960. The reason for support was the concern of Kennedy for Martin Luther King. King was in jail in Atlanta as a result of a "Sit-In." Kennedy telephoned Mrs. King expressing his concern. The news of Kennedy's interest swept the country. The blacks had a friend; and in one of the closest elections in American History, the blacks did not forget him.
- B. On assuming office, President Kennedy appointed Robert C. Weaver Housing Administrator, George C. Weaver became Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Carl Bowman became Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. Andrew Hatcher was made White House Deputy Press Secretary, and Thurgood Marshall was appointed to a federal judgeship. Negroes were, also, appointed to serve as ambassadors, U.S. Attorneys, and other important government posts.
 - 1. President Kennedy, also, set up a Committee-on-Equal Employment Opportunity. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the head of that committee.

II. "Freedom Riders" 1961.

- A. White and Negro "Freedom Riders" testing the Souths compliance with the ICC and court orders to desegregate buses, waiting rooms, and bus terminal restaurants began integrated bus tours of Southern states. James Farmer, the Head of CORE, led the riders. "Freedom Riders" on the tour became the victims of violence in Montgomery, and Anniston, Alabama; and many were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sent 600 marshals to Montgomery to protect the "Freedom Riders."
- B. In September, 1961, the Interstate Commerce Commission declared segregation on interstate buses and bus terminals illegal.

III. Meredith and A Housing Executive Order 1962.

- A. In 1962, James H. Meredith a Negro Air Force veteran, escorted by federal marshals registered at the University of Mississippi. Governor Ross Barnett trying to prevent the admittance of Meredith, touched off a riot in which two persons were killed and more than 100 wounded. Some 12,000 federal troops finally restored order.
- B. President Kennedy was concerned with the issue of discrimination in housing. Negroes were still being discriminated against in housing units which were being built with federal funds. To counter this act of discrimination, the President issued an Executive Order banning racial and religious discrimination in federally financed housing (1962).

IV. The Year 1963 Brings Marches and Assassinations.

- A. The year 1963 marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Negro leaders decided on mass demonstrations against

racial segregation and discrimination.

1. Mass protests against discrimination in building trade union, started at construction sites in New York City's Harlem Ghetto spread to other large cities across the nation (1963).
 2. Martin Luther King announced he could lead a mass protest in Birmingham, Alabama (1963), which he considered the most thoroughly segregated city in the United States.
 - a. Some 2,000 demonstrators including Dr. King were arrested. A wave of national sympathy and support for the Negro cause resulted when police used clubs, police dogs, and water hoses against the demonstrators. The protestors won most of their demands, and the protest march was considered a major victory for the doctrine of nonviolence.
 3. Though nonviolent doctrine was the protest technique of the demonstrators, some civil right workers encountered acts of terror.
 - a. Dr. Aaron Henry, NAACP president of Mississippi, had a "Molotov Cocktail" thrown at his home.
 - b. William Moore, a white CORE member, was killed while on a "Freedom March" in Alabama.
 4. Medgar W. Evers, a Mississippi NAACP leader, was assassinated in the yard of his home in Jackson.
 5. A terrible incident occurred in September 15, 1963, when four Negro girls were killed in the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama.
- B. March on Washington, D.C., 1963.
1. While Congress was debating President Kennedy's civil rights bill, Negro leaders planned a protest March on Washington for "Jobs and Freedom."
 2. On August 28, 1963, 200,000 Negroes and whites marched from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial singing "We Shall Overcome." There they listened to Dr. Martin Luther King's famous moving speech "I have a Dream." This occasion has often been called the high water mark not only of "the civil rights phase of the Negro Revolution," but of the tactic of nonviolence as a means of winning equality.
- C. On November 22, 1963, President Kennedy was struck down by an assassin's bullet in Dallas, Texas. Again the blacks mourned for the loss of a friend.

VI. Johnson and the Civil Rights Movement.

- A. Many black people were afraid that President Kennedy's civil rights bill would be forgotten by the new administration.
- B. However, they were in for a surprise. President Lyndon B. Johnson made it clear he wanted Congress to pass the bill.

- C. After a Southern filibuster was stopped by Senate cloture, the bill passed Congress. On July 2, 1964, President Johnson signed into law the strongest and broadest civil rights act ever passed by Congress.
- D. The Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - 1. Provisions:
 - a. Voting Rights--Negro voting rights were strengthened by standardizing voting requirements for Negroes and whites in all states and provided cases of alleged voting discrimination should go to special courts.
 - b. Public Accommodations--All public facilities--hotels, motels, restaurants, theaters, sports arenas, gas stations, and stores had to be desegregated.
 - c. School Desegregation--Provisions for financial aid to school districts to speed up compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision to desegregate the schools. It, also, instructed government agencies to withhold federal funds from school districts that maintained segregated schools.
 - d. Equal Employment Opportunity--Forbade discrimination on basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin by employers, labor unions, and employment agencies engaged in interstate commerce. Federal funds would be cut off from any project, private or state which practiced discrimination.
 - e. Court Cases--The Attorney General was empowered to initiate or intervene in cases where Negroes could not afford to fight a court case or were threatened with loss of job, if they started legal action.
 - f. Community Relations Service--This agency was created to assist local communities in resolving disputes growing out of racial discrimination.
- E. In January, 1964, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified.
 - 1. This Amendment stated that no person could be denied the right to vote "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax."
- F. Johnson's "War on Poverty" 1964.
 - 1. In August, 1964, the federal government began a program to eliminate poverty.
 - 2. At the request of President Johnson, Congress created the Office of Economic Opportunity to supervise the enormous anti-poverty program.
 - 3. The "War on Poverty" under Sargent Shriver was launched through a number of agencies.
 - a. Job Corps--to provide work experience and training for unemployed youth in conservation camps and other centers.
 - b. Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)--a domestic peace corps to offer training and education to people in migrant

labor camps, Indian reservations, city slums, and poverty-stricken rural areas.

- c. Work Study--part-time jobs for needy high school and college students.
- d. Community Action Program--Federal grants were made to cities, communities, and states to run anti-poverty programs.
- e. Project Head Start--disadvantaged children were given pre-school education.
- f. Loans--loans to assist needy farmers and businessmen in improving their enterprises which would create additional job opportunities.

VII. The Year 1965 Brings More Marches, Legislation, Riots, and Murder.

A. The Organization of Afro-American Unity.

1. Malcolm X (Malcolm Little), who had been in prison for illegal activities, joined the "Black Muslim" movement. However, in 1963, he broke with the Movement and founded the Organization of Afro-American Unity.
2. Malcolm X preached racial hatred and called for the separation of the races. He told black people to strike back whenever they were attacked by whites.
3. Malcolm X was very articulate, and spoke throughout the nation, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.
4. By 1965, his racial views had greatly changed. He had overcome much of his hatred towards the whites. He began to believe that blacks and whites could work together to build a better democratic society.
5. In February, 1965, he was assassinated by three blacks in Harlem, and his organization went into a decline.

B. The Selma Demonstration 1965.

1. In 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King began a drive to get more Negroes registered to vote in the South. To dramatize the move, King planned a protest march in Selma, Alabama. Only 2 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in this city were registered to vote.
2. On March 7th, the march in Selma was broken up by state troopers who beat and clubbed the marchers.
3. Two days later, Dr. King led another protest march, and again it was turned back by state troopers. The Rev. James J. Reeb, a white minister from Boston, was killed. On March 25th, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights worker, was shot and killed.
4. Again an aroused nation demanded action to protect the people. Dr. King and Ralph Bunche of the United Nations then proceeded to lead some 3,200 whites and Negroes on a five-day, 50 mile Selma-to Montgomery March. The march made headlines around the world. At Montgomery, 25,000 supporters rallied before the steps of the capitol. It was a great symbolic victory.

C. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 Passed.

1. On August, 6, 1965, President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law. It suspended literacy and character tests for voters, and empowered federal examiners to register voters in areas where less than 50 per cent of the voting age population had been registered previously.

D. The hopelessness of the Negro in the years before 1965 finally led to riots in a number of cities in the U.S. The riots that began in New York in 1964, escalated violently in Watts in 1965.

1. The Watts Riot of 1965.

- a. Ten thousand blacks took to the street in a rage of destruction and violence that lasted six nights and shook the nation in Los Angeles, California.
- b. When it was over, a 150-block section of the Watts district of Los Angeles was in ashes as the result of looting and burning. Thirty-four persons were dead, 1,032 injured, and a property loss of over \$40 million. Six hundred buildings were damaged by burning and looting--200 destroyed. There were 3,438 adults and 514 juveniles arrested, half for the first time.
- c. Governments at all levels reacted with an outpouring of dollars and dozens of dream programs to alleviate the lot of the black man. Individuals and industry all gave a hand to a great number of self-help programs to aid the 400,000 Negro citizens.
- d. Today (1971), the area still bears the scars of the riot. The rioters found they had burned up their own community. For five blocks only a handful of buildings are standing along a street of what was once rated with the top fifty in the nation.
- e. There doesn't seem to be any major changes in the area as promised, but there have been some positive developments (1971).
 - (1) One of the major complaints of the people of Watts was the lack of a hospital. The \$24 million Martin Luther King, Jr., County Hospital is scheduled to open in November, 1971.
 - (2) The multimillion dollar Willie Naulls Shopping Plaza is already open. The Bank of America is opening a branch. The Watts Writers' Theater, Neighborhood Center, and Doctor's buildings are functioning.
 - (3) The Watts Labor Community Action Committee is most successful black program to grow out of the revolt. Chairman Ted Watkins, using \$10 million in government money, including loans, set up a non profit organization that now provides employment for some 1,600 people in a five-unit super market chain, gasoline service station, training program, and a credit union serving 3,000.
 - (4) Watts Manufacturing Co. employing more than 200, was set up by Aerojet General and then sold under a plan to make the employees the owner. Its sales volume is up around \$4 million, and it is now easing out of federal contracts into work for private business, including General Motors.

- (5) On the other side of the ledger, Operation Bootstrap--founded with a lot of fanfare--with slogan "Learn, Baby, Learn" finally gave up the ghost.

VIII. The Rise of Militant Groups.

- A. While Congress was debating new civil right legislation, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and Roy Wilkins of NAACP continued to call for peaceful demonstrations. However, many other events were happening. The Supreme Court had declared the poll tax unconstitutional, Dr. Robert C. Weaver was appointed Secretary of the newly established Department of Housing and Urban Development; and James Meredith, on a 200-mile walk from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi--to encourage Negro voter registration--was wounded by gunfire from a white lying in ambush.
- B. New militant organizations began to move away from the technique of non-violent protest. Among these organizations were:
1. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
 - a. Stokely Carmichael was the head of SNCC, and one of the most fiery and extreme leaders.
 - b. He coined the phrase "Black Power."
 - (1) "Black Power" means different things to different people.
 - (a) To some it means black people should gain political control of their communities and elect black officials who would make decisions in the best interests of black people.
 - (b) To some it means black racism.
 - (c) To some a slogan to incite Negroes to acts of violence against the whites.
 - (d) To some it calls upon Negroes to create their own businesses.
 - (e) To some political control of the black areas and the schools.
 - (f) To some it calls for separate states for black people.
 - (g) To some it means to teach "Black is Beautiful."
 - (h) To Roy Wilkins (NAACP), "It means anti-white power. It dictates up with black and down with white--It is a reverse of Hitler, a reverse of Ku Klux Klan--It can mean, in the end, only black death."
 - c. Carmichael calls the whole civil rights movement a sham, and preached violence, hatred, and advocates open Negro rebellion.
 - d. Carmichael stated "from now on we shall view ourselves as African-Americans." This identity was to be evident in "Afro" styles of dress and hairdo.

- e. Carmichael visited communist countries and openly denounced America. Following a speech at Nashville Negro Fisk University in 1967, a three-day riot broke out in which 17 persons were injured and 80 arrested.
- f. Carmichael has since left the United States.
- g. H. "Rap" Brown became Stokely Carmichaels' successor.
 - (1) He organized "Sit-Ins," Freedom Rides, and Negro voting-rights in the South.
 - (2) Brown became a "Black Power" extremist, was arrested and charged with inciting riots in Cambridge, Maryland in 1967.

2. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

- a. Under the leadership of Floyd McKissick, Core has adopted "Black Power" philosophy, thus driving many whites and moderate Negroes from its ranks.
- b. McKissick believes violence and rioting by Negroes are fully justified, and that the U.S. should be split into two separate nations--one black, one white.

3. The Black Panther Party.

- a. The Black Panther Party was organized in Oakland, California in 1966 by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.
- b. Newton believes that "the only power the black people have in America is the power to destroy."
 - (1) In 1968, Newton was convicted of murder of an Oakland policeman. The case was appealed, and after two hung jury trials is now free.
- c. Eldridge Cleaver, the Panthers Minister of Information, editor of "Ramparts" magazine, and author of "Souls on Ice," "predicts a second civil war, in which black and white radicals join together, would be necessary to solve our nations racial problems."
 - (1) Cleaver faced with a prison term in 1969 left the country.

C. A "White Backlash" Develops.

- 1. As a result of the new attitudes on the part of militant Negro groups, and the many riots in cities over the U.S., a "White Backlash" developed. This involved white rioting, whites attacking Negroes in integrated schools and other acts of violence.
- 2. Some whites charged the civil rights movement and President Johnson's "War on Poverty" as going too fast.
- 3. The "White Backlash" resulted in the killing of a civil rights bill in Congress, lawmakers began to withdraw their support of civil rights legislation, and the progress of desegregation of the schools was hampered. Even in 1966 elections, "Black Power" was an issue.

IX. King's Assassination Results in Riots 1968.

- A. On April 4, 1968, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of SCLC, was shot to death by a white sniper, in Memphis, Tennessee.

- B. Lincoln O. Lynch, chairman of the newly formed United Black Front, a militant group, urged Negroes to "abandon the unconditional nonviolent concept expounded by Dr. King and adopt a position that for every Martin Luther King who falls, 10 white racists will go down with him."
 - C. Within hours after the assassination, riots broke out in a score of cities. Three weeks later, the Justice Department announced that 46 persons had been killed and the disturbances, the most violent of which occurred in Chicago and Washington, D.C.
 - D. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy was named King's successor as president of SCLC. He pledged to continue the work of Dr. King.
 - 1. In the Spring of 1968, Rev. Abernathy carried out the Poor People's Campaign planned by Dr. King before his assassination. It was a poor peoples march to Washington, D.C., to move Congress and the federal agencies to face and meet the problems of the poor--not just Negroes but all the poor of the U.S.
- X. The Civil Rights Act of 1968.

- A. Six days after the assassination of Dr. King, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1968.
 - 1. Provisions:
 - a. It prohibited racial discrimination in the sale or rental of 80 per cent of the nations housing.
 - b. It made it a federal crime to harm civil rights workers, to cross a state line to incite a riot, or to instruct people in the use of firearms or "Molotov Cocktails" for use in civil disturbances.
- B. The Supreme Court ruled in June, 1968, that the Civil Rights Act of 1866, long overlooked as a housing statute, prohibits discrimination in all sales and rentals of property. The decision in effect created an open housing law that goes far beyond the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

XII. Civil Rights and the Nixon Administration 1969-1971.

- A. President Nixon has run into criticism among blacks and some whites as well in regards to pursuance of civil rights.
- B. Countering these criticisms, President Nixon has created more jobs for blacks in private industry and has appointed more blacks to government jobs than did the Johnson Administration. Now some whites--in government and industry--protest that they are being discriminated against.
- C. Of 248 direct presidential appointments, 18 are held by nonwhites--7 more than under President Johnson.
- D. In the civilian job market, blacks are most in demand. Industry, under orders from the Fair Employment Practices Commission to hire a percentage of blacks commensurate with the black-white population balance, has instructed personnel managers to remember hire blacks.

- E. Black college graduates of 1970 have more job offers than equally qualified whites.
- F. Southern California's motion picture and television industries were accused by the Nixon Administration of illegal job bias. The industry now has an agreement whereby 20 per cent of all jobs would go to minorities. Prior to this agreement, only 45 Negroes were in the entertainment unions combined membership of 12,000.
- G. Unemployment offices are now hearing whites grumbling that they are being discriminated against. Whites, for the first time are learning what discrimination feels like-- on the receiving end.
- H. As time moves on, an evaluation will be made on Nixon's Administration as to how much was accomplished towards first class citizenship for Negroes.

XIII. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

Committee-on-Equal Employment Opportunity	James Farmer	Robert C. Weaver
Poor Peoples March on Washington, D.C.	Thurgood Marshall	James H. Meredith
Office of Economic Opportunity	Medgar W. Evers	War on Poverty
Civil Rights Act 1964	VISTA	Job Corps
Civil Rights Act 1968	SNCC	24th Amendment
Selma Demonstration 1965	Malcolm X	Watts Riot
Voting Rights Act 1965	Ralph Abernathy	Andrew Hatcher
Black Panther Party	Stokely Carmichael	Black Power
	Project Headstart	Black is Beautiful
	H. "Rap" Brown	Floyd McKissick
	Huey P. Newton	Eldridge Cleaver

CHAPTER XVIII GAINS IN NEGRO RIGHTS

I. A 17-Year Record.

- A. It has now been 17 years since the Supreme Court, on May 17, 1954, opened a new era in this nation by declaring that segregation in public schools unconstitutional.
- B. In those 17 years, a greater change has occurred than in all the preceding nine decades of freedom from slavery. Today, the law books are filled with special laws protecting Negroes.
- C. A Summary of the Rules Against Segregation as Ordered by Courts and Congress.
 - 1. Schools.
 - a. 1954--Supreme Court held racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional, but set no deadline for desegregation.
 - b. 1955--Supreme Court ordered lower courts to require desegregation of schools "with all deliberate speed."
 - c. 1958--In Little Rock, Arkansas, case, Supreme Court held its rulings "can neither be nullified openly and directly" by State officials "nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive

schemes for segregation."

- d. 1963--Student-transfer plans applied on a racial basis were invalidated by the Supreme Court.
- e. 1964--Ordering Prince Edward County, Virginia, to reopen its public schools--closed in 1959--Supreme Court held one district cannot close its public schools to escape integration while other schools in the State remain open.
- f. 1964--Congress passed a Civil Rights Act providing for a ban on federal aid to school districts practicing racial discrimination. This speeded desegregation in the South.
- g. 1965--Supreme Court abandoned its 1955 rule of "all deliberate speed" and declared "delays in desegregating school systems are no longer tolerable."
- h. 1968--"Freedom of Choice" plans widely used in the South--letting pupils choose their schools--were held by Supreme Court to be inadequate unless they actually desegregate schools.

2. De Facto Segregation.

- a. Supreme Court has never ruled directly whether an all-Negro or nearly all-Negro school is illegal if its racial make-up results solely from its location in a Negro neighborhood. This is the so-called de facto segregation that exists widely in the North.
- b. Federal courts have held, however, that even in Northern States which had no segregation by law, racial separation in schools is illegal if it results from official actions or policies that are racially discriminatory.
- c. Congress has forbidden withholding of federal aid to force the busing of pupils or the closing of schools to overcome racial imbalance in school enrollments.

3. Public Accommodations.

- a. 1964--Civil Rights Act barred discrimination on racial grounds in privately owned public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, motels, theaters, and sports arenas; authorized suits by Attorney General to break up a pattern of practice of such discrimination.

4. Voting.

- a. 1957--Civil Rights Act empowered Federal Government through the Attorney General to seek court injunctions against deprivation of voting rights.
- b. 1960--Congress authorized federal judges to appoint referees to help Negroes register and vote, provided criminal penalties for bombing, bomb threats, or mob action aimed at obstructing court orders.
- c. Supreme Court upheld both 1957 and 1960 voting laws, also but an Alabama act gerrymandering the Negro vote in Tuskegee.

- d. 1964--Civil Rights Act barred unequal application of requirements for registration of voters, required literacy tests be in writing.
- e. 1965--Voting Rights Act suspended literacy tests in States where less than half the voting-age population was registered, authorized Attorney General to send federal examiners to supervise voter registration, barred new State regulations unless approved by federal court.
- f. 1966--Ruled poll tax unconstitutional as qualification for voting.

5. Transportation.

- a. 1946--State law requiring racial separation of passengers on interstate motor carriers was invalidated by Supreme Court as an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.
- b. 1950--Segregation on interstate railways was held by Supreme Court to violate the Interstate Commerce Act.
- c. 1956--In Montgomery, Alabama, case, Supreme Court ruled racial segregation on local buses violates the Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. 1960--Segregation in bus stations used by interstate passengers was ruled by Supreme Court to violate Interstate Commerce Act.
- e. 1962--Any form of segregation required by a State in interstate or intrastate transportation facilities was held illegal by Supreme Court.

6. Housing.

- a. 1948--Supreme Court ruled that courts cannot be used to enforce restrictive covenants by which homeowners agree not to sell to Negroes.
- b. 1953--No damages can be recovered from one who violates such a restrictive covenant, Supreme Court held.
- c. 1967--Supreme Court invalidated a California constitutional amendment declaring a property owner has a right to sell to whomever he pleases.
- d. 1968--Open Housing Act of Congress prohibited racial discrimination in sale or rental of about 80 per cent of all the nations housing.
- e. 1968--Supreme Court interpreted an 1866 federal law as banning racial discrimination in sale or rental of any property.

7. Marriage.

- a. 1967--Supreme Court ruled States cannot ban interracial marriages.

8. Public Facilities.

- a. A series of federal-court rulings barred racial discrimination in such tax-supported public facilities as hospitals, libraries, parks, pools, beaches, and golf courses.
- b. 1964--Civil Rights Act authorized the filing of suits by the Justice Department in order to enforce desegregation of public facilities.

9. Employment.

- a. 1941--President Roosevelt, by executive order, barred racial discrimination by employers holding defense contracts. This ban has been expanded by succeeding Presidents until it now applies to all companies that hold federal contracts.
- b. 1964--Civil Rights Act outlawed racial discrimination by employers of 25 or more workers, by employment agencies or by labor unions. The 1964 legislation, also, established an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to investigate charges of discrimination.

II. Negroes' Economic Gains Covering Ten Years.

A. In a decade marked by Negro gains in civil rights, a study just completed by the Federal Government, shows the economic gains of Negroes.

B. A Summary of the Negroes' Economic Gains.

1. More Blacks in Middle Class.

- a. Measured in 1970 dollars--Share of nonwhite families with income of \$10,000 a year or more.
- b. 1960--11%
- c. 1970--28%

2. Income

a. Median Family Income

	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite Income As a Percentage of White Income</u>
1960	\$3,233	\$ 5,835	55%
1970	\$6,516	\$10,236	64%

- b. But--in terms of dollars, the gap between nonwhite and white incomes widened. The difference grew from \$2,602 in 1960, to \$3,720 in 1970.

3. Fewer in Poverty

- a. Share of nonwhites living in poverty.
- b. 1960--56%
- c. 1970--32%

4. Jobs

- a. Blacks move into better occupations
- b. Distribution of nonwhite workers in various kinds of jobs:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
c. Professional, technical	5%	9%
Proprietors, managers	3%	4%
Clerical workers	7%	13%
Salesworkers	1%	2%
Craftsmen, foremen	6%	8%
Semiskilled workers	20%	24%
Unskilled workers	14%	10%
Household help	14%	8%
Other service workers	18%	18%
Farm Workers	12%	4%

5. Education.

a. Blacks score striking advances.

b. Median years of schooling.

Among adults, age 25-29.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negroes	10.8%	12.2%
Whites	12.3%	12.6%

c. Percent with 4 years of high school or more.
Among adult males, age 25-29.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negroes	36%	54%
Whites	63%	79%

d. Per cent who are college graduates.
Among adults, age 25-34.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negroes	4.3%	6.1%
Whites	11.7%	16.6%

e. Per cent who are illiterate
Among people age 14 and older.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negroes	7.5%	3.6%
Whites	1.6%	0.7%

6. Population.

a. <u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Negro Share of U.S. Population</u>
1960 18,900,000	10.5%
1970 22,600,000	11.1%

7. Migration.

a. Blacks are shifting from rural areas to cities.

b. Share of All U.S. Negroes.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
In central cities	53%	58%
In suburbs	15%	16%
In rural areas	32%	26%

8. Family Life.

a. Family life among America's blacks was becoming less stable.

b. The proportion of black families in which husband and wife were living together decreased.

1960	74.7%
1970	68.1%

c. The number of Negro families that were headed by a female--either married or unmarried--rose correspondingly.

1960	21.8%
1970	28.3%

- d. The proportion of nonwhite children under 18 who live with both parents declined from 75 to 67 per cent during the decade.

9. Housing.

- a. More and more black families bought their own homes in the last 10 year period.

1960	38%
1970	42%

III. Check your knowledge or understanding of the following as to who, what, when, where, and importance.

De Facto Segregation
Civil Rights Acts

Public Accomodations

Public Facilities

CHAPTER XIX NEGRO PROBLEMS OF THE SEVENTIES

I. Problems that Still Plague the Negro.

- A. Black Americans, inspite of all the gains made over the last 17 years, still have a long way to go for equality and freedom.
- B. A great number of state and federal laws have been passed--but these laws are not always enforced.
- C. Much more has to be done before the black American enjoys all the rights that most Americans inherit at birth.
- D. Though the Negro has come a long way on the road to equality in the last decades, more must be achieved to reach complete equality. However, we must keep in mind that 300 years of Negro injustice cannot be erased in a day or a year. Man in history has been slow to accept changes. However, changes will come to pass in the advancement of man, and people of the world will come to enjoy the fruits of freedom everywhere. For all men are equal in the sight of our creator.
- E. The following is a list of areas where much more has to be accomplished to secure equality in making the Negro a first class citizen. As stated before, laws have been passed in these areas--but they have not been fulfilled to the letter in regards to enforcement. However, the day will come when law enforcement will not be necessary.
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Education. | 7. Advancement of Negroes in all areas of American life. |
| 2. Housing. | 8. Black and white racism. |
| 3. Employment. | 9. Discrimination in Armed Forces, employment, labor unions. |
| 4. Ghettos. | 10. Low wages. |
| 5. Voting. | 11. Busing of students in education. |
| 6. Vietnam. | |

CHAPTER XX ROADS TO THE FUTURE 1971

I. Changing Times Brings New Approach for the Seventies.

A. Civil Rights: A New Approach.

1. It's an era of change in the Civil Rights Movement. With legal rights written into law, blacks are turning toward economic and political goals.
2. The Civil Rights Movement has changed in the last few years. Gone are the long marches, the mass demonstrations, the lunch-counter "Sit-Ins," and the "Freedom Rides." Gone, too, are the passion-rousing leaders such as Stokely Carmichael and H. "Rap" Brown. Congress no longer is bombarded with demands for new civil rights acts.
3. The Negro is turning towards the ballot box as the most effective way to achieve his goals. Negroes are registering and voting in mass numbers. They are electing black mayors, councilmen, school boards, and other officials.
4. The big battles against segregation in schools, public accommodations, voting rights, discrimination in jobs, and fair housing have been won by law. Now, the Negro battle is to win enforcement of those laws.
5. Now the Negro is demanding not only desegregated schools--but better schools, not only open housing--but better housing. In addition to jobs, they want an improved chance to go into business for themselves. What the Negro wants today is equality of results as well as equality of opportunity.
6. So, the Civil Rights Movement has become economic and political. It has, also, become divided. The one big issue is integration vs. separation. A number of blacks have turned their back in despair on the goal of integration. Instead, they are demanding some form of racial separation. Many call it "Black Nationalism."
7. How strong is the "Black Nationalism" movement? Where is the general civil rights movement heading now? What do the blacks hope to gain next and how? Only time will give the answers to these questions. The leaders of black organizations have tried to answer the above questions. They have, also, given their opinions on the Civil Rights Movement of the past and where it is going in the future 70's.

II. The Civil Rights Movement of the 70's.

A. The Following is a Short Summary of Opinions of Leading Negro Leaders.

1. Roy Innis, Head of the Congress of Racial Equality.
 - a. Statement: "The civil rights movement accomplished much" in desegregation "but failed miserably to integrate America."
 - b. "The civil rights movement is dead--or dying. Negroes today are more interested in self-determination--the ability to control their institutions and make them work for them. This means control of the black community, control of the political

mechanisms in that community, control of the educational system, the medical system, and the police--you name it, whatever institutions exist there."

- c. "Those blacks who do want to melt in the American melting pot should have that right. Those who do not want that, but want to aggregate their social, political, and economic resources as a group--a separatist group--should also have that right."
2. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Head of the National Urban League.
 - a. Statement: "We've gotten rid of segregation issue. Basic issue has become implementation of rights won in the 1960's."
 - b. "The civil rights movement for the 1970's is "empowerment of blacks." The movement is not dead, but merely has taken a new direction." He added, "Many of the abuses that Negroes fought in the '60's have been corrected, so the issues are different and new approaches are called for."
 - c. "Day care for children, community health facilities, voter registration, and education program in selected Northern cities have become the civil rights issues." Mr. Jordan stated: "That most black Americans still believe in integration--and still believe in the American dream."
 3. Roy Wilkins, Leader of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.
 - a. Statement: "Our goals are the same. Integration is not dead-- We condemn white racism."
 - b. Roy Wilkins, maintains that the movement is still vigorous and "our goals are the same" as in the past. "We condemn black black racism just as we condemn white racism. Racial nationalism is not the way. It just won't work. The Negroes have been here for 350 years. They are more American than most Americans. And they aren't about to go away. They are fighting not for release from this country but for inclusion in this country--and inclusion in all the benefits that citizens are supposed to enjoy."
 - c. "Most black people want the same things that every other American wants--and they want it within the system. The overwhelming majority of Negroes in this country are not revolutionaries. They don't want to destroy the Government-- they want in the Government."
 - d. "NAACP is turning more and more toward political and economic action. We're going to have to build black economic power. We must develop black jobs, black retailers, wholesalers, contractors, manufacturers. And we're going to have to build political "Black Power. (A word Wilkins does not like to use.). And it's going to cooperate with other kinds of power. It's not going to be developed for the purpose of creating a separate society, but for the purpose of leveling the walls of separation in this society."

4. Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
 - a. Statement: "Issues have changed. So we changed tactics. Now: Undramatic hard work in economic and political arenas."
 - b. "We've won the legal battles, but--problems of racism, war and poverty still remain to be solved." Rev. Abernathy states: "It is undramatic, day-to-day hard work--working in the economic and political arenas to effect change."
 - c. "The SCLC is mounting a campaign to register young voters, mainly in the South, and trying to expand "Operation Breadbasket," the economic arm of SCLC."
5. Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, NAACP National Director of "Operation Breakfast."
 - a. Statement: "Marshall Plan for blacks" may be the price Negro leaders will demand for backing a presidential candidate."
 - b. Mr. Jackson revealed for the first time to an outsider that "Marshall Plan for blacks" may be the price that Negro leaders will demand for backing a presidential candidate in 1972. "Such a strategy," he said, "is strongly considered by a group of black politicians who met in Chicago recently."
 - c. "Economically blacks constitute more than the margin of profit. Politically, Negroes if they acted together could decide the outcome of a presidential election."
6. John R. Lewis, Heads the Voter Education Project.
 - a. Statement: "You still see local organizations and local leaders very much involved in civil rights movement."
 - b. Mr. Lewis once headed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which later changed it's name to Student National Co-ordinating Committee. He lost the SNCC helm to Stokely Carmichael, and now heads the Voter Education Project, a nonpartisan organization working in 11 Southern states.
 - c. Mr. Lewis states: "SNCC is dead as an organization. CORE is not too strong. And SCLC is struggling for survival. So, the only two major organizations left are the NAACP and the Urban League. But if you travel through the South you still see local organizations and local leaders very much involved in the civil rights movement."
7. Julian Bond, a member of Georgia's State House of Representatives and an Ex-Member of SNCC.
 - a. Statement: "The civil rights movement no longer run by professionals but in the hands of the people. Blacks are not so interested now in marching from Selma to Montgomery as in doing something in Selma."
 - b. "Black people aren't so much in marching as they are in doing something in Selma. The movement's still there. It's just become much more specialized and localized and it's abandoned the big confrontation demonstrations that brought it headlines and publicity in the mid-1960's."

- c. "Black Nationalism is diminishing but also the era of the police-black community clash such as that in the Watts area of Los Angeles is over--it's foolish."
- 8. Bayard Rustin, Director of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute.
 - a. Statement: "What is developing instead of a race war is a struggle between the haves and the have-nots."
 - b. Mr. Rustin states: "Nobody is making strides like the educated blacks. Nobody is hurting more than the poor blacks. The difference between the two groups is growing. What is developing, instead of race war, is a struggle between haves and have-nots."
 - c. Of the Black Panthers he says: "The black community is very much against violence. One tenth of the population can't declare war against the other nine tenths. It's the press that brings support for the Black Panthers. They have about destroyed themselves with internal and external violence."
- 9. Floyd B. McKissick, Former Head of CORE, is now developing a black "Soul City" in North Carolina.
 - a. Statement: He describes the civil rights movement as "in a new phase" in which "we are dealing with new issues."
 - b. "It's a lot less dramatic. It takes longer. You have to know more. You have to deal with finance."
- 10. LeRoy Jones, a Militant Black Writer.
 - a. Mr. Jones has become a powerful leader in local causes.
 - b. He believes the issues are antipoverty programs, schools, and elections.
- 11. Charles E. Belle, San Francisco's NAACP President.
 - a. Mr. Belle sees "no need for additional civil rights laws. What we need is for the laws to be implemented." He stresses the importance of black leadership "at the grass-roots level."
- 12. Leonard Carter, NAACP Regional Director.
 - a. Mr. Carter states: "In many communities, Negroes are initiating lawsuits or presenting demands not only against schools but other governmental units. His organization is planning an omnibus suit to incorporate all its grievances against the State of California including job, school, and health-care complaints."
- 13. Charles Evers, Black Mayor of Fayette, Mississippi.
 - a. Mayor Evers sums up the whole transition in the civil rights movement in the last decade in these words:
"I hope the old civil rights movement is dead. Do you think we still want to be beaten trying to eat in restaurants?
We are now in the political and economic phase of our movement--we are trying to become more politically influential and more economically secure."

- b. What did the old movement accomplish: Mr. Evans answers:
"It accomplished one thing: It got the doors open--and now we've got to get in."

III. The Future of Equality.

- A. "The U.S. has clearly made rapid strides toward greater equality in the past few years, probably more than at any other time in our history. And, yet when measured by actual situations of many groups of our people, there is much left to be done. The real question seems to be whether enough can be done in time to satisfy the pent-up demands of long-deprived people."
- B. "All over the world, wherever there is an issue of justice between colored and white, education is the test. This is so because the ignorance of darkskinned peoples has been used long and effectively to bar them from political power, economic opportunity, and social dignity. Where education is available readily, Asians and Africans see hope. And the integration of schooling in the American South has become of such worldwide interest because schooling is universally felt to be the great avenue to equality and the test whereby communities demonstrate the way in which they are headed."

CHAPTER XXI THREE HUNDRED FIFTY YEARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE

I. Negroes Contributions to American Culture--Covering 350 Years.

- A. It is impossible to include all the contributors to American culture. However, the following will include contributions that for decades have not been recognized. Others have or are having their achievements recognized in our present day society.

ABOLITIONISTS

WALKER, DAVID () Freed Negro, Militant abolitionist. Abolitionist movement can be dated from here --with his fiery pamphlet calling for uprisings 1829.

VESEY, DENMARK (1767-1822) A former slave and carpenter, he organized extensive revolts against slavery. Conspired to capture Charleston.

CORNISH, SAMUEL (circa 1795-) A minister and writer. Cornish established the first Negro newspaper in 1827.

REDMOND, CHARLES LENOX () Leader of Negro abolition movement 1817.

TRUTH, SOJOURNER (1797-1883) A famous antislavery speaker. She influenced both Negro and white audiences.

RUSSWURM, JOHN B. (1799-1851) The first Negro college graduate in the United States. Russwurm helped found the newspaper, Freedom's Journal.

PURVIS, ROBERT (1810-1898) A successful businessman, abolitionist. Purvis was one of the leaders in the antislavery movement.

GARNETT, HENRY HIGHLAND (1815-1882) A clergyman and an outspoken abolitionist. Garnett was a pastor of churches in New York and Washington. He was appointed Counsel-General to Liberia in 1881.

BROWN, WILLIAM WELLS (circa 1816-1884) A reformer, historian, and writer. He lectured before abolitionist societies.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK (1817-1895) A prominent writer and speaker, statesman, and abolitionist. He was a leader in the fight against slavery. After the Civil War, he held many important positions in government.

BELL, JAMES MADISON (1826-1902) An antislavery orator. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872.

ACTORS AND ENTERTAINERS

ALDRIDGE, IRA (1805-1867) A noted Negro actor and tragedian. He was one of first Negroes to achieve stage fame.

WILLIAMS, BERT (EGBERT AUSTIN WILLIAMS) (circa 1876-1922) A vaudeville entertainer. Williams performed in the Ziegfeld Follies.

GILPIN, CHARLES SIDNEY (1878-1930) A dramatic actor. He was famous for role in "Emperor Jones."

LEE, CANADA (LEONARD LIONEL CORNELIUS CANEGATA) (1907-1952) A dramatic actor. Lee was well-known for his roles in "Native Son" and "The Tempest."

POITIER, SIDNEY (1927-) A talented stage and screen actor. He has received many awards for outstanding performances.

WARREN, MARK () Director of NBC's Television "Laugh In" 1971. The only black director of major TV series.

JONES, JAMES EARL () Talented actor in "The Great White Hope" and "Frederick Douglass" 1971.

ARMED FORCES

ATTUCKS, CRISPUS (circa 1723-1770) An escaped slave. He fought and died in the Boston Massacre.

SALEM, PETER (circa 1750-1800) An American Revolutionary soldier. He fought bravely at Bunker Hill.

SMALLS, ROBERT (1839-1915) Smalls, a former slave, made a daring escape by commandeering a Confederate steamer and turning it over to the Union Navy. Later he served with distinction in the Union Navy and, following the war, served in the U.S. House of Representatives.

YOUNG, CHARLES (1864-1922) A West Point graduate. Young attained the rank of colonel. He led a Negro regiment during the Spanish-American War and aided Theodore Roosevelt in the Battle of San Juan Hill.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN O., SR. (General) (1877-1971) During his long and outstanding service in the army, he earned many promotions. General Davis was the first Negro to hold the rank of Brigadier General.

JOHNSON, HENRY (1897-1929) Cited for bravery in World War I. Johnson received the Croix de Guerre for his heroic actions.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN O., JR. (Lt. General) (1912-) Davis commanded a fighter group in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, and received the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1944. As Chief of Staff of the armed forces in Korea, he has the highest military rank ever held by a Negro.

MILLER, DORIE (-1944) First American hero of World War II. He won the Navy Cross by bringing down 2 or 4 Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

CUFFE, PAUL (1759-1817) A successful shipbuilder and businessman. Cuffe was also a philanthropist and worked for the rights of Negroes. He aided Negroes to reach Africa.

FORTEN, JAMES (1766-1842) A successful industrialist. Forten was active in social work among Negroes in Philadelphia.

RILLIEUX, NORBERT (1806-1894) An engineer and inventor. Rillieux developed methods and machines to refine sugar.

ABBOTT, ROBERT STENGSTACKE (circa 1868-1940) A prominent publisher. Abbott founded and edited the "Chicago Defender."

VANN, ROBERT LEE (1887-1940) A publisher and editor of the "Pittsburgh Courier," He was also the publicity director of Calvin Coolidge's presidential campaign.

RANDOLPH, ASA PHILLIP (1889-) A contemporary labor leader. He organized a union for Pullman porters and is vice-president of AFL-CIO.

GASTON, ARTHUR GEORGE (1892-) A highly successful businessman. He has founded a bank and numerous companies and corporations.

JOHNSON, JOHN HAROLD (1918-) An editor and publisher. His company publishes "Ebony," "Jet," and other magazines.

CIVIL RIGHTS

SCOTT, DRED (circa 1795-1858) His case for freedom from slavery was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Many people were displeased with the court's decision to deny him freedom.

WHIPPER, WILLIAM () Wealthy lumberman. He lectured on Negro civil rights and advocated nonviolence to unjust laws.

TUEMAN, HARRIET (circa 1823-1913) Born a slave, she was active in the Underground Railroad. Worked as an intelligence agent for the Union Armies during the Civil War. The Moses of her people.

- TERRELL, MARY CHURCH (1863-1954) A pioneer in fight for integration and the first president of National Association of Colored Women. She also worked for passage of the 19th Amendment to give women the right to vote.
- DU BOIS, WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT (1868-1963) An author and editor, Du Bois organized the "Niagara Movement" and was active in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.
- TROTTER, JAMES MONROE (1872-1934) A Harvard graduate, fiery speaker, and newspaperman. Trotter opposed Booker T. Washington's moderate views.
- TOBIAS, CHANNING HEGGIE (1882-1961) A prominent social worker. He was chairman of the board of directors of NAACP and a member of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.
- GARVEY, MARCUS (1887-1940) The founder of Universal Negro Improvement Association. Garvey was a proponent of the "Back to Africa" movement.
- WHITE, WALTER F. (1893-1955) A novelist, sociologist, and former Executive Secretary of NAACP. Mr. White was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1937.
- MUHAMMAD, ELIJAH (1897-) (born Elijah Poole) A leader of Black Muslims. He is an advocate of Black Supremacy.
- WILKINS, ROY (1901-) A civil rights leader and former Executive Secretary of the NAACP. Wilkins is a former editor of the NAACP official magazine, "Crisis". He is now the leader of NAACP.
- FARMER, JAMES LEONARD (1920-) Founder of the Congress of Racial Equality. He fostered the "Freedom Rider," non-violent technique.
- EVERS, MEDGAR (1926-1963) An active civil rights leader and former Mississippi field secretary for NAACP. He was assassinated in Mississippi and buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
- ABERNATHY, RALPH (1926-) A clergyman, prominent civil rights leader and head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- X, MALCOLM (1926-1965) A black nationalist leader and former top aide of Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad. Malcolm was assassinated at a meeting in New York.
- FORMAN, JAMES (1929-) A former teacher and member of CORE. He has been Executive Secretary for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.
- KING, MARTIN LUTHER (1929-1968) A prominent minister and civil rights leader. Dr. King was an advocate of non-violent demonstrations. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in Memphis.

GREGORY, DICK (1932-) A comedian and author. He has worked actively for civil rights.

MEREDITH, JAMES H. (1933-) The first Negro student enrolled in University of Mississippi. Federal troops were used to protect him and enforce desegregation.

DANCERS

ROBINSON, BILL "BOJANGLES" (1878-1949) A talented, popular dancer. He performed in many night clubs and in musical comedies.

DUNHAM, KATHERINE (1910-) A famous choreographer. She has toured around the world.

PRIMUS, PEARL (1921-) A dancer and choreographer. She performed in night clubs, concerts, and Broadway musicals.

EDUCATION

CURRY, JABEZ LAMAR MONROE (1825-1903) An educator and statesman. Curry was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and president of Howard University and worked to establish schools for Negroes and whites.

WASHINGTON, BOOKER T. () Born a slave, he founded Tuskegee Institute. Began National Negro Business League.

WOODSON, CARTER GODWIN (1875-1950) An educator, editor, and author. Woodson was Dean at Howard University and West Virginia Collegiate Institute. He was founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and editor of its Journal of Negro History (1916-50).

BETHUNE, MARY MCLEOD (1875-1955) A prominent educator. She founded Bethune-Cookman College. She was a consultant to the United Nations and has received the Spingarn award.

LOCKE, ALAIN LEROY (1886-1954) An educator and authority on Negro art. He was a distinguished professor and has written many books.

JOHNSON, MORDECAI WYATT (1890-) An educator, clergyman, and president of Howard University. Reverend Johnson transformed the university into a nationally recognized institution.

WESLEY, CHARLES (1892-) An educator and historian. He has been president of Central State College in Ohio and is the co-author of The Negro in Our History.

JOHNSON, CHARLES SPURGEON (1893-1956) A sociologist, educator, and president of Fisk University. He worked effectively for human rights.

CALIVER, AMBROSE (1894-1962) An educator and former dean of Fisk University. Caliver has held many important positions in the U.S. Office of Education.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN (1894-1962) An eminent sociologist. Dr. Frazier received the John Anisfield Award in 1940 for his book, The Negro Family in the United States.

MAYS, BENJAMIN ELIJAH (1895-) A former dean and college president. Reverend Mays has been a member of various national committees on youth.

NABRIT, JAMES MADISON, JR. (1900-) A lawyer, educator, and president of Howard University. He initiated the country's first course in civil rights.

CLARK, KENNETH BANCROFT (1914-) An educator, psychologist, and author. Clark was founder of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited (HARYOU).

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE (1915-) An educator, historian, and author. Dr. Franklin has been head of the Department of History at the University of Chicago.

EXPLORERS

DU SABLE, JEAN BAPTISTE POINTE (1745-1818) A Haitian trader. He became the first settler of Chicago.

YORK () He was a scout with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

ESTEVANCIO () He led a Spanish expedition into New Mexico and Arizona. He was an advisor to Cortez and guide to Cabeza de Vaca.

OLANO, NUFLO DE () He was with Balboa when he discovered the "South Sea."

NINO, PEDRO ALONSO () He was a member of Columbus' crew as a navigator.

BUSH, GEORGE (1790-1863) Bush explored the land north of the Columbia River and was an early settler in the Oregon Territory.

BECKWORTH, JAMES PARSON (1798-1867) An early fur trapper, guide, and explorer of the West. Beckworth accompanied many expeditions. He founded the Beckworth Pass in 1850 and was chief of the Crow Indians.

HENSON, MATTHEW A. (1866-1955) An assistant to Admiral Robert Peary. Henson planted the American flag at the North Pole on their successful expedition.

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

CARDOZO, FRANCIS L. (circa 1840-) Educated in London and Scotland. Cordozo was a political leader during the Reconstruction Era.

WHIPPER, ELLIOTT (circa 1843) A member of the South Carolina Legislature. He was later a Representative in the U.S. Congress.

PINCHBACK, PICKNEY BENTON STEWART (1837-1921) A delegate to Louisiana Constitution Convention. He was a political leader during the Reconstruction period. Served 43 days as governor of Louisiana.

REVELS, HIRAM () First of 22 Southern Negroes elected to Congress from 1870-1901 from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, BOOKER T. (1856-1915) A former slave and an educator. He founded Tuskegee Institute and worked for the education of Negroes.

DE PRIEST, OSCAR (1871-1951) Elected from Illinois in 1928. De Priest was the first Negro elected to Congress since Reconstruction days.

MITCHELL, ARTHUR W. (1883-) Active in politics, Mitchell was elected to the House of Representatives in 1934.

DAWSON, WILLIAM LEVI (1898-) A political leader from Chicago, Dawson has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1943.

COOK, MERCER (1903-) Dr. Cook's career in foreign service includes positions as Ambassador to Senegal, Niger, and Gambia.

BUNCHE, RALPH J. (1904-1971) Noted for his efforts in working for peace. Dr. Bunche was Under Secretary of the United Nations and received the Nobel Peace Award in 1950.

HASTIE, WILLIAM H. (1904-) A lawyer, Mr. Hastie was the first Negro judge in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

WEAVER, ROBERT C. (1907-) As Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. He was the first Negro to serve in the President's Dr. Weaver has held many important positions in government.

MARSHALL, THURGOOD (1908-) A lawyer and highly successful counsel for NAACP and a former judge in the U.S. Circuit Court. Marshall was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.

POWELL, ADAM CLAYTON, JR. (1908-) A congressman, clergyman, author, and Chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee. Powell was barred from Congress in 1967 and later reelected.

LAWSON, MARJORIE MCKENZIE (1912-) The first Negro woman judge appointed to the District of Columbia Juvenile Court. She has held many important governmental positions.

BROOKE, EDWARD W. (1919-) A lawyer and former States Attorney General. Brooke is the Republican Senator from Massachusetts.

HARRIS, PATRICIA ROBERTS (1924-) A lawyer and diplomat. Mrs. Harris is the first Negro woman to serve as an ambassador

ROWAN, CARL THOMAS (1925-) A diplomat and writer. Rowan is active in governmental and political affairs and was the first Negro to serve on the National Security Council.

STOKES, CARL (1927-) A graduate of the University of Minnesota and Cleveland Marshall Law School. Mayor Stokes is the first mayor of a large American city.

INVENTORS

MC COY, ELIJAH J. (1848-1929) An inventor, McCoy held numerous patents on devices to lubricate machinery.

MATZELIGER, JAN E. (1852-1889) An immigrant, Matzeliger developed and patented an important machine to simplify shoemaking.

TEMPLE, LEWIS () Invented toggle harpoon which was important to whaling industry.

WOODS, GRANILLE T. (1865-1910) An inventor, woods patented systems to improve communications. He had over 50 patents on various inventions.

SAMMS, SGT. ADOLPHUS () He developed an engineering concept which eliminates second and third stage engines and reduces payloads.

LAW

LANGSTON, JOHN MERCER (1829-1897) A lawyer and legislator, John Langston was an abolitionist and a Reconstruction leader. Later, he held various governmental positions. He was the first Negro elected to political office in 1855 in America.

DUDLEY, EDWARD R. (1911-) Dudley was Assistant Attorney General of New York State, and later Ambassador to Liberia.

MOTLEY, CONSTANCE BAKER (1921-) A counsel for NAACP, Motley was the first Negro woman to become a federal judge in New York Southern District Court.

LITERATURE

WHEATLEY, PHILLIS (circa 1753-1784) Born a slave this talented poetess was later granted freedom by the Wheatley family. Her first book, Poems on Various Subjects, was published in 1773.

TERRY, LUCY () a contemporary of P. Wheatley wrote poems.

GRIMKE, ARCHIBALD HENRY (1844-1930) A lawyer active in NAACP, Grimke wrote biographies of abolitionists Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison.

HARPER, FRANCES ELLEN () A noted poet of the Antebellum period.

JOHNSON, JAMES WELDON (1871-1938) A writer of poetry and fiction, He is best known for "God's Trombones," a collection of sermons in verse.

BROWN, WILLIAM WELLS () First Negro novelist and playwright.

CHESNUTT, CHARLES W (1858-1932) Chesnutt is best known as the author of The Conjure Woman and novels depicting struggles of American Negroes.

DUNBAR, PAUL LAURENCE (1872-1906) An outstanding literary genius. His verses interpreted the experiences and yearning of Negroes with originality, humor, and sympathy.

SCHOMBURG, ARTHUR A. (1874-1938) A renowned bibliophile, Schomburg's collection of Negro literature and history was purchased by the Carnegie Foundation and is in the New York Public Library.

ROGERS, JOEL AUGUSTUS (1883-) His books on the Negro reflect careful historical research.

FAUSET, JESSIE REDMON (circa 1884-) Her novels are concerned with middleclass Negroes and racial prejudice.

HEYWARD, DUBOSE (1885-1940) An author and dramatist, Heyward is famous for his Pulitzer Prize winning play, "Porgy and Bess," based on his novel, Porgy.

- MC KAY, CLAUDE (pseudonym Eli Edwards) (1890-1948) His poetry and fiction depict racial injustices.
- SCHUYLER, GEORGE SAMUEL (1895-) On the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh Courier in 1924, he is well-known for his books, Black-No-More and Slaves Today.
- BROWN, STERLING ALLAN (1901-) A poet, author and professor, he incorporates Negro themes and dialects into his poetry.
- BONTEMPS, ARNA WENDELL (1902-) An illustrious author of biography, history, fiction, poetry, and children's books. He writes chiefly about the Negro.
- HUGHES, LANGSTON (1902-) A prolific writer of poetry, novels, plays, biographies, and histories. Hughes has received many honors and awards for his writing.
- CULLEN, COUNTTEE (1903-1946) A poetess, she wrote emotionally lyrical poetry describing the life of Negroes.
- QUARLES, BENJAMIN (1904-) An educator and writer. Quarles is the author of many important books about the Negro.
- WRIGHT, RICHARD (1908-1960) Concerned with social problems, Wright is noted for his books, Native Son, Black Boy, and others.
- HIMES, CHESTER (1909-) He is the author of many novels, short stories, and non-fiction books of excellent quality.
- MOTLEY, WILLARD (1912-1965) The author of many best-selling novels. Motley has written "Knock on any Door," "Let No Man Write My Epitaph," and others.
- ELLISON, RALPH (1914-) Well-known for his book, The Invisible Man. Ellison was the recipient of the National Book Award in 1953.
- YERBY, FRANK GARVIN (1916-) Known chiefly for his historical romances set in the South during the Civil War era. He received an O'Henry Memorial Award in 1944.
- BROOKS, GWENDOLYN (1917-) A poetess, she is the first American Negro woman to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry.
- LOMAX, LOUIS E. (1922-) An author and journalist, Lomax wrote When The Word is Given and other books relating to the struggle for equal rights.
- BALDWIN, JAMES (1924-) An author concerned with human rights. Baldwin has written Nobody Knows My Name and many well-known books.
- HANSBERRY, LORRAINE (1930-1965) The first Negro woman to write a play produced on Broadway. She received the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award for best American play in 1959.
- JONES, LEROI () A brilliant playwright. He is an outspoken leader of black extremism.

MEDICINE

- DELANEY, MARTIN ROBINSON (1813-1885) A physician who attended Harvard Medical School. He served with distinction in the Union Army in the Civil War.

DERHAM, JAMES (circa 1750-) Although born a slave, Dr. Derham earned his freedom and became the first Negro doctor in the United States.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL HALE (1858-1931) A prominent surgeon. Dr. Williams founded Provident Hospital in Chicago (1891) and the National Medical Association. He performed the first successful heart operation.

DAILEY, ULYSSES GRANT (1885-1961) A surgeon, Dr. Dailey had many State Department assignments in India, Ceylon, Africa, and was a fellow of the International College of Surgeons and the National Medical Association.

LAWLESS, THEODORE KENNETH (1892-) A skin specialist, Dr. Lawless is noted for his outstanding research and community service.

DREW, CHARLES RICHARD (1904-1950) Dr. Drew is well-known for his research on blood plasma, and his work in developing the blood bank.

MUSIC

CONCERT SINGERS:

HAYES, ROLAND (1887-) A tenor noted for singing Negro spirituals. He received the Spingarn medal in 1925.

ROBESON, PAUL (1898-) A concert singer and actor. He is noted for performances in title role of "Emperor Jones," "Othello," and others.

ANDERSON, MARIAN (1902-) A well-known concert singer, Marian Anderson has made concert tours in Europe and has received international recognition.

MAYNOR, DOROTHY (1910-) A singer with the Metropolitan Opera, her outstanding performances merited international acclaim.

JACKSON, MAHALIA (1911-1972) Famed as a Gospel singer and concert performer. She has toured the United States and Europe.

DOBBS, MATTIWILDA (1925-) A famous singer with the Metropolitan Opera and La Scala. She was the first Negro to sing a principal role at the New York Metropolitan Opera.

PRICE, LEONTYNE (1927-) A Metropolitan Opera star and concert singer. She made her debut as Leonora in "Il Trovatore."

BUMBRY, GRACE (1937-) A Metropolitan Opera singer. She was the first Negro asked to sing at the Wagner Festival in Germany.

CONDUCTORS:

DIXON, DEAN (CHARLES DEAN DIXON) (1915-) A conductor of symphony orchestras. He was the first Negro to conduct the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

SINGERS:

WATERS, ETHEL (1900-) An actress and singer. She has starred in many musicals.

BAILEY, PEARL (1918-) An entertainer, she is known for her distinctive singing style.

HORNE, LENA (1918-) An singer, radio and television entertainer. She was the first Negro woman to sing a long-term film contract.

COLE, NAT "KING" (NATHANIEL ADAMS COLE) (1919-1965) A singer and radio and television performer. He specialized in a soft singing style.

DAVIS, SAMMY, JR. (1925-) A well-known singer, dancer, and actor. He performs on stage, screen, and television.

BELAFONTE, HARRY (1927-) A folk singer and actor. Belafonte popularized calypso music.

COMPOSERS AND PLAYERS:

BLAND, JAMES ALLEN (1854-1911) A song writer and minstrel performer. Bland wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

BURLEIGH, HARRY (1866-1949) A singer and composer of Negro spirituals. He was listed in the 1944-45 edition of Who's Who in America.

HANDY, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER (1873-1958) A musician and composer. Handy wrote many popular blues songs.

WHITE, CLARENCE CAMERON (1880-1960) A violinist, conductor, and composer. White is noted for compositions based on Negro and Haitian themes.

DETT, ROBERT NATHANIEL (1882-1943) A composer of Negro spirituals. Dett used the folk music of his race in his classical themes.

STILL, WILLIAM GRANT (1895-) A noted musician. He was the first Negro to conduct a major American orchestra and to compose a symphony, "Afro-American Symphony."

ELLINGTON, DUKE (1899-) A composer of popular music, bandleader. Ellington is well-known for many popular songs.

ARMSTRONG, (DANIEL) LOUIS (1900-1971) An outstanding jazz musician and trumpet player. He has achieved international fame.

WALLER, THOMAS "FATS" (1904-1943) A pianist and singer. "Fats" Waller wrote "Ain't Misbehavin'" any many well-known popular songs.

GARNER, ERROL (1921-) A jazz pianist and composer and popular musician.

CHARLES, RAY (1932-) A popular blind singer, pianist, and composer. Charles has won the annual award from the National Academy of Recording Arts on several occasions.

NEGRO ADVANCEMENT AND WELFARE

FORTUNE, AMOS (1710-1801) Born in Africa and brought to America as a slave, Amos Fortune bought his own freedom.

SINGLETON, BENJAMIN "PAP" (1809-1892) Born a slave, he encouraged Negroes to migrate to the West to obtain their own land.

STILL, WILLIAM (1821-1902) Still was active in the Underground Railroad, later helped establish a branch of the YMCA for Negroes, and worked for Negro advancement and welfare.

YOUNG, WHITNEY M., JR. (1921-) A prominent social work administrator. Mr. Young is a former dean of the School of Social Work at Atlanta University and is presently Executive Director of the National Urban League.

PAINTING

TANNER, HENRY OSSAWA (1859-1937) A renowned painter who specialized in religious subjects, his paintings received international recognition.

PIPPIN, HORACE (1888-1946) Known for his primitive paintings. Pippin created "The End of the War: Starting Home," "The Holy Mountain," and "John Brown Going to His Hanging."

THRASH, DOX (1892-) Thrash specializes in prints and lithography and is co-inventor of the carborundum process for print-making.

LAWRENCE, JACOB (1917-) A primitive painter, his works are included in collections of major museums.

RELIGION

JONES, ABSOLOM () Civic and religious leader, worked with Allen.

ALLEN, RICHARD (1760-1831) The first Negro minister in Methodist Episcopal Church (1799). Rev. Allen organized the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1816.

DE PORRES, MARTIN () First Negro priest of the Catholic Church during the settlement of South America.

SCIENCE

BANNEKER, BENJAMIN (1731-1806) A mathematician, scientist, surveyor, and inventor. Banneker was the first American to make a clock. He aided in the laying out of Washington D.C. and proposed a Cabinet Department of Peace.

CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON (1864-1943) An educator and a scientist. Carver is famous for research in agriculture and is well-known for his work with peanuts.

JUST, ERNEST EVERETT (1883-1941) A biologist and zoologist, Dr. Just is noted for his research in cell fertilization.

JULIAN, PERCY LAVAN (1889-) A research chemist, he is noted for his development of products from soy beans.

SCULPTURE

LEWIS, EDMONIA (1845-1890) A sculptress, she created "Forever Free" and was well known for many portrait busts.

BARTHE, RICHMOND (1901-) A sculptor that is famous for "African Boy Dancing" and "Negro Mother."

SAVAGE, AUGUSTA CHRISTINE (1910-1962) A sculptress, she is known for her studies of Negro heads.

SLAVE REBELLION

PROSSER, GABRIEL (circa 1775-1800) The leader of an unsuccessful slave in Virginia (1800). He was betrayed and captured.

TURNER, NAT (1800-1831) A preacher and slave leader. He organized and led a revolt killing over fifty people. He and the leaders were later captured, tried, and hanged.

SPORTS

BASEBALL:

ROBINSON, JACKIE (1919-) A baseball player, Robinson was the first Negro in modern American organized baseball. He was twice given The Most Valuable Player Award.

CAMPANELLA, ROY (1921-) A catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Campanella received The Most Valuable Player Award several times.

HOWARD, ELSTON GENE (1930-) An able baseball player, Howard received the Babe Ruth Award in World Series of 1958 and The Most Valuable Player Award for American League in 1963.

MAYS, WILLIE HOWARD (1931-) An outstanding baseball player. Willie Mays was chosen Rookie of the Year (1951) and National League's Most Valuable Player. One of baseballs Super-Stars.

AARON, HANK (HENRY LOUIS AARON) (1934-) The National League Batting champion in 1956. He was chosen National League's Most Valuable Player in 1957.

BASKETBALL:

RUSSELL, BILL (WILLIAM FENTON RUSSEL) (1934-) A professional basketball player, Russell was the first Negro coach of a professional team.

BAYLOR, ELGIN (1936-) An All-American basketball player from Seattle University. All professional great and Super-Star for the Los Angeles Lakers.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILT () One of the all-time great basketball players with the Los Angeles Lakers.

ALCINDOR, LEW () All-American basketball player. He will become one of the all-time greats of the sport.

BOXING:

JOHNSON, JACK (JOHN ARTHUR) (1878-1946) Johnson was the first Negro heavyweight champion (1907-1915).

LOUIS, JOE (1914-) A heavyweight boxing champion. Louis retired undefeated in 1949. He held the title longer than any other champion (12 years).

ARMSTRONG, HENRY (1912-) A boxing champion. At one time, Armstrong held the championship in three different weight classifications.

ROBINSON, "SUGAR RAY" (1920-) A middleweight and welterweight champion. He held the title many times. Considered as one of the all-time greats of the boxing sport.

LITTLE FREDDIE () Junior ^{welter} ~~welterweight~~ champion of the world, and high school teacher

FOOTBALL:

BROWN, JIMMY (JAMES NATHANIEL BROWN) (1936-) A professional football player. He was chosen National Football League Player of the Year from 1958 to 1963. Won the N.F.L. rushing title eight out of his nine year career.

YOUNG, BUDDY () The only N.F.L. player to make the All-Pro team offensively and defensively.

TENNIS:

GIBSON, ALTHEA (1927--) An international tennis star and champion. Gibson was the first Negro player to compete in the United States National Tennis Championships at Forest Hills, New York.

ASHE, ARTHUR (1943-) A famous tennis player. Ashe was the first Negro on the Davis Cup team.

TRACK:

HAYES, BOB () 1964 Olympic Gold Medal winner. Hayes holds the world record in the 100 yard dash, (9.1 sec.)

OWENS, JESSE (1913-) An outstanding athlete and track star. Owens won four Gold Medals in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

JOHNSON, RAFAEL (1934-) The decathlon champion in the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

RUDOLPH, WILMA (1940-) Track star and winner of three Gold Medals in the Olympics. Rudolph was sometimes referred to as the world's fastest woman.

BOSTON, RALPH () A 1960 Gold Medal winner of the Olympics. Boston broke the last of Jesse Owen's Olympic records-- the broad jump.

NEW ADDITIONS:

HARRIS, PATRICIA ROBERTS () First black woman corporate director of IBM 1971.

ANGELOU, MAYA () Hollywood's first black female director 1971.

WHITE, CHERYL () Age 17. Became first black woman jockey in riding Ace Reward at Cleveland's Thistledown Race Track 1971.

CHISHOLM, SHIRLEY () First black congresswoman announced she would seek the Democratic Presidential Nomination 1971.

CARNEY, TOYIA () of Chicago became the first black Homecoming Queen in the history of the University of Utah 1971.

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Addendum No. 1 Blacks in Top Federal Jobs--The Nixon Record

Addendum No. 2 Where Blacks Hold Elected Office

Addendum No. 3 Black Division Used in Civil War Attack

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